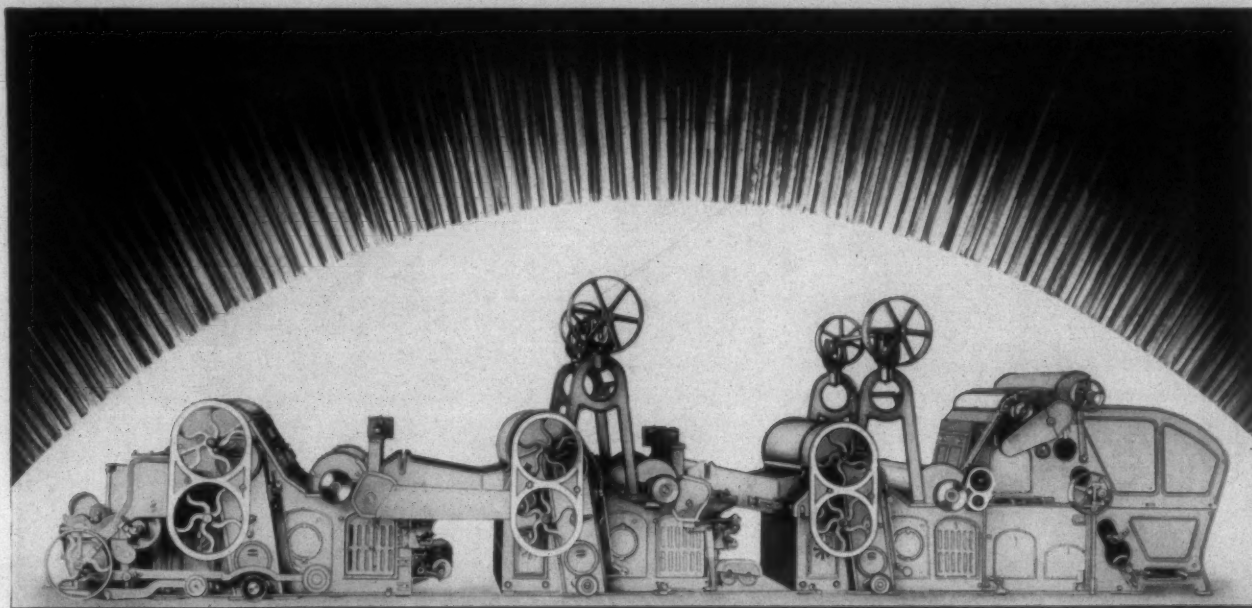


SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOL. 43

CHARLOTTE, N. C., NOVEMBER 17, 1932

No. 12



Photograph of Picking Equipment installed in 1916 and converted into H & B A-1 One-Process System in 1932.

H & B A-1 ONE-PROCESS PICKER

FOR some time past the entire resources of our engineering staff and picker department have been applied to the investigation and the creation of a new line of opening and cleaning machines on the Single-Process System. Our new A-1 One-Process System is the result.

Here is a real response to the demand for reduced costs with increased efficiency, both for new machinery and the converting of existing equipment. It means—

1. Greatest Lap Regularity, Yard per Yard
2. Reduced Labor Costs
3. Saving in Power
4. High Productive Capacity
5. Increased Efficiency
6. Variable Speed Control.

Let our engineers tell you how this new system can be put into operation—for you.

H & B AMERICAN MACHINE CO.

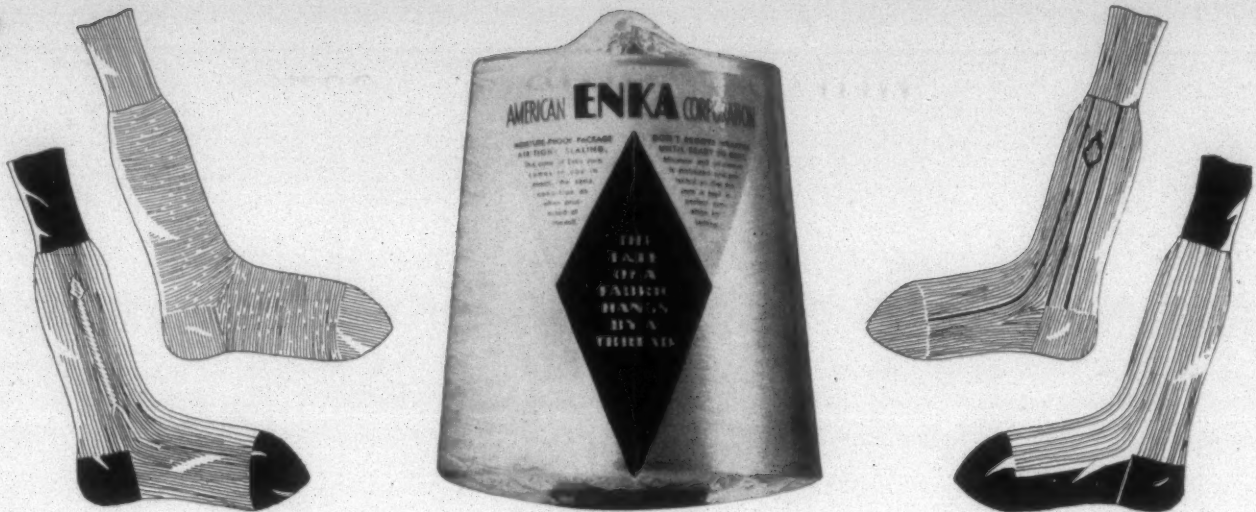
PAWTUCKET, RHODE ISLAND

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COTTON PREPARATORY AND SPINNING MACHINERY

**Here's a
TEST and TESTIMONIAL
that will PROFIT you —**



***it proves once again Perl glo's
knitting and dyeing superiority***

Perl glo
ENKA

PERLGLO, Enka's much-talked-of dull yarn, is every day piling up new records of achievement. Mill men find it swifter running, more economical, more easily dyed than conventional ordinary dull yarns. To quote from a recent letter: "You may be interested to know that we have given your 200 denier Perl glo a thorough test both in our knitting room and our dyeing department and find it is superior to any similar yarn we have used. We had been using [a standard brand — name omitted] 200 denier, 80 filament, and have had a great deal of trouble both in knitting and dyeing

**THE
FATE
OF A
FABRIC
HANGS
BY A
THREAD**

**AMERICAN
ENKA**

but since starting on your yarn we have had absolutely no trouble in any department."

Perl glo will run hour after hour, mile after mile without a break. Its soft lustre is so rich and lively it animates with style the most staple hosiery and underwear. Find out just how much you can increase your production and net income with Perl glo. Standard or multi-filaments; on cones or spools; in skeins, bleached or unbleached.



AMERICAN ENKA CORPORATION
271 Church Street, New York City
Asheville, N. C. • Providence, R. I.

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY CLARK PUBLISHING COMPANY, 118 WEST FOURTH ST., CHARLOTTE, N. C. SUBSCRIPTION \$2.00 PER YEAR IN ADVANCE. ENTERED AS SECOND CLASS MAIL MATTER MAR. 2, 1911, AT POSTOFFICE, CHARLOTTE, N. C., UNDER ACT OF CONGRESS, MAR. 2, 1897

VOL. 43

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Scientific Textile Research

"Although textile science has not yet reached maturity, one of the strongest indications of its advance has been the fall in caste of the 'trade secret,' which upon examination is quite as likely to be a cause for blushing at our ignorance as it is to be a matter of value." This was the assertion of Dr. E. B. Millard, assistant director of the Department of Industrial Co-operation of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Mass., who spoke on "What Scientific Textile Research Can Do for the Textile Industry" at the annual meeting of U. S. Institute for Textile Research. "To a large degree," he said, "this change in attitude has come about as the result of research; of persistently inquiring How? or Why? or How Fast? or 'How Come?'"

Dr. Millard paid a tribute to the achievements in scientific research of the chemical, petroleum, electrical, communications, and other large industries of this country, comparing it with the inferiority of American achievement in textile research. "The remedy for this condition," he said, "with respect to textile research lies along the paths already indicated by your report of progress (refers to U. S. Institute's new book entitled Textile Research: A Survey of Progress), but at considerable distance down those paths. One of the chief requisites would seem to be much larger appropriations toward the support of research by the whole industry. We often cherish the fruits of our own labors more than we do the free gifts of the gods. A very small contribution on a percentage basis by all of the textile manufacturers would provide a huge sum for scientific research. While many will be frightened at the prospect of any further levies or taxes against the industry for any purpose, could money be used for a better purpose than providing life blood? Obsolete machinery of however great beauty, or the newest machinery for making a fabric nobody wants, are unpleasant to our thought; but if by research we do not keep ahead of the times, we shall have both. The New England specialist in horse blankets of 20 years ago probably did not begin research on motor robes when the Selden automobile patents were first issued, but when there was no longer any market for horse blankets.

"While comparisons of our achievements with those of others are usually unpleasant, it may not be idle to point out that the British textile industry and the British government have subsidized with large sums of money a vastly broader program of fundamental research in England than has been attempted here."

Dr. Millard explained in some detail the valuable research work that has been and is being done by the British Research Association for the woolen and worsted industries and also to that of the British research associations for cotton, silk and linen industries. "In these places," he said, "under the guidance and the inspiration

of competent leaders, who do not insist upon being called directors, many scientists are carrying on the work at a satisfactory rate. 'Trouble shooting' for individual mills is excluded entirely from these laboratories, and only an intensive study of new material for the textile industries is carried on. We have nothing approaching it in this country and the ratio of their expenditures on science to ours would bear the relation of a good salary to carfare.

"Once an enthusiasm for research is born, its greatest peril is in wishing to accomplish too much too soon, and we must guard against this quite as much as against doing too little hurriedly.

"Only persons of great vision and the broadest possible education should be allowed to select the problems to be studied. One of moderate capacity might reject important clues, or even great discoveries, on account of his inability to sense their significance, and he might urge the study of trivialities or his hobbies at great length. If Roentgen had set out to give direct help to the medical profession with the greatest invention of all time, it is exceedingly improbable that he would have been working with the material which led to his discovery of X-rays. Moreover, if there had been a person of less perspicacity than Roentgen doing the work, his first observation of the effects of Xrays might have brought out a new profane word to indicate that his photographic plate supply had been spoiled, and there the matter might have ended.

"Suppose the experiment upon which he was working had been performed many times before by many people with something like the same chance of seeing all that Roentgen observed. Indeed, unquestionable records show that X-rays had been produced by experimental means one hundred and ten years before they were discovered, and that in their interval their effects had escaped observation, times without number. Who knows whether some discovery of as great importance now lies in plain sight in our work, waiting for a man whose eyes can see it? Suppose you yourself had found Roentgen in your textile laboratory, with some wires and glass tubes, fussing around an induction coil in a room darkened at mid-day. Would you have allowed him to continue until he discovered X-rays; or feeling sure that forty years might elapse before they could prove their usefulness in textiles, would you have ordered him back to his twist counter?

"The problem, of course, is to know who is a potential Roentgen and who is not. But if the electrical engineers can find and assist Steinmetz, or Whitney, of Langmuir; and the medical research institutes can cherish Noguchi and Carrell, need we despair at the prospect of finding one such genius for our own work, and of doing as much for him? What would we not give to have him now

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Opening, Mixing and Picking Discussed at Gastonia

A round table discussion on questions relative to opening, mixing and picking featured the fall meeting of the Gaston County Division of the Southern Textile Association. The meeting was held at the Community House of the A. M. Smyre Manufacturing Company, at Ranlo, last Friday night. Arrangements for the meeting, which was very well attended, were made by D. R. LaFar, secretary of the Division.

Marshall Dilling, executive secretary of the Southern Textile Association, acted as chairman and led the discussion. A brief talk on the work of the Association was made by Walter C. Taylor, secretary, and an important number of new members were enrolled at the meeting.

The information brought out at the meeting was particularly applicable to the handling of long staple cotton, as practically all mills represented in the group use long staple cotton.

MINIMUM NUMBER OF BALES IN MIXING

The discussion opened with this question: "What is the minimum number of bales to be opened at a mixing?" The point was frequently made that a number of the mills lacked sufficient space to open as many bales of cotton as they would like. The discussion on this point also reflected the tendency in late years to provide more space and better equipment in the opening rooms.

A. P. Ritchie, superintendent of the Dixon Mills, stated that he formerly opened eight bales at a time and later increased the number to 30 bales. After considerable experimentation he found that he could get better results by opening 20 bales. He found that he gained nothing by opening more than 20 bales and reported excellent results in getting a mix that showed a minimum variation in length of staple, character and cleanliness of the cotton, from an average of 20 bales. Mr. Ritchie feeds his cotton straight down from each bale. The secret of good mixing, he reported, was in getting a batch of cotton from each bale on the apron at the same time.

William McLoud, superintendent of the Rhyne-Houser Manufacturing Company, Cherryville, also reported good results from opening 20 bales at a time.

W. N. Williams, superintendent of the Laboratory Mills, Southside, N. C., said that space prevented opening more than 10 to 12 bales at his mill. "Strange to say, I am getting better breaking strength in my yarn from a mixture from 10 bales rather than 12," he said. He takes the cotton straight from the pile, not from the top of the bales.

H. G. Winget, superintendent of Winget and Victory plants of Textiles, Inc., stated that enlarged opening room facilities allowed him to open from 25 to 30 bales and that he got much better results than when he was able to open only 8 to 10.

D. H. Whitener, superintendent of Myrtle Mills, is opening 12 bales, but thinks a minimum of 30 would be better.

Mr. Williams stated that in handling two grades of cotton he was handicapped by not being able to open a large number of bales for his mixing.

Chairman Dilling has found that he gets as good results by opening a minimum of 20 to 25 bales as he could by opening a larger number.

Mr. Whitener and other members stated that they no longer aged the cotton before using but fed it in direct from the bales.

Mr. Winget brought out the point that a more uniform mixture is much more easily obtained when a mill is operating steadily rather than on an intermittent schedule.

MIXING COMPRESSED AND UNCOMPRESSED COTTON

Mr. Dilling then presented the second subject for discussion: "Is it advisable to mix compressed and big bale cotton in the same mixing?"

It was generally agreed that it was better not to mix the two, but that when necessary it could be successfully done, the difference in density of the cotton being overcome by proper handling of the compressed bales.

M. R. Adams, superintendent of the Parkdale Mills, reported some trouble mixing compressed and uncompressed cotton when using one-process picking, on account of the difference in density. He prefers not to mix the two.

Answering a question as to whether the two could be thoroughly mixed, Mr. Dilling said that they could.

Mr. Williams had found that the compressed and uncompressed cotton could be thoroughly mixed, but that he could get better results by running them separately. When he has to mix them, he runs the compressed cotton through the vertical opener twice before starting the mix, and gets good results.

Several members agreed that in mixing the compressed and uncompressed, the compressed should form the larger percentage of the mix.

MIXING OLD AND NEW CROP COTTON

Chairman Dilling then asked, "Is it advisable to mix new crop cotton with old or to run the two separately?"

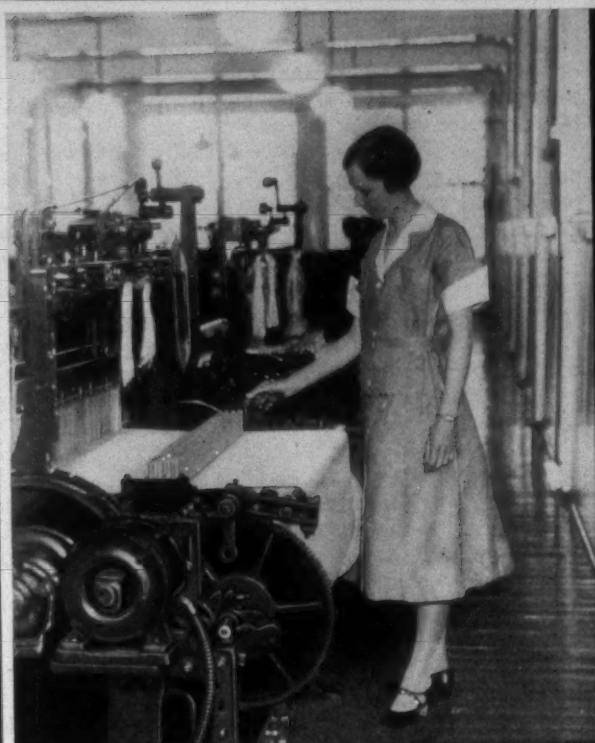
He explained that in recent years the trouble formerly experienced when new crop cotton came to the mills had been very largely overcome, due to improved equipment and increased knowledge of the importance of better cotton preparation. Years ago, he explained, most mills began to experience a great deal of trouble as the new crop came in.

Mr. Winget, recalling the days when new cotton was a signal for "crying spinners and bad running work," said that the combed yarn mills probably experienced less trouble than the carded mills, as the combing process was helpful in handling new cotton.

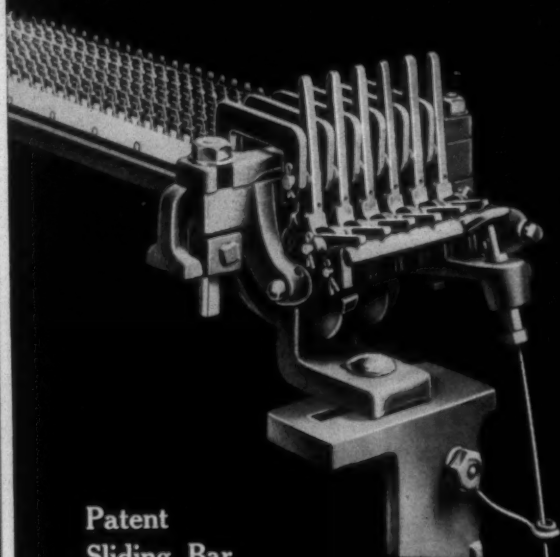
Mr. Williams stated that whenever he possibly could he ran all his old cotton before starting the new and preferred to keep them separate.

J. C. Mason, superintendent of the Imperial Yarn Mills, Belmont, advised against mixing old and new cotton when it could be avoided. A mixture of both is likely to show up in the finished goods and in yarns that are mercerized. "Use up the old cotton first and keep the old and new separate," he advised. He stated further that the improvement in recent years in opening equipment and the greater knowledge of the preparatory processes in recent years has gone a long way in overcoming the difficulties formerly experienced in handling new cotton. "The improvement in the efficiency of the men who

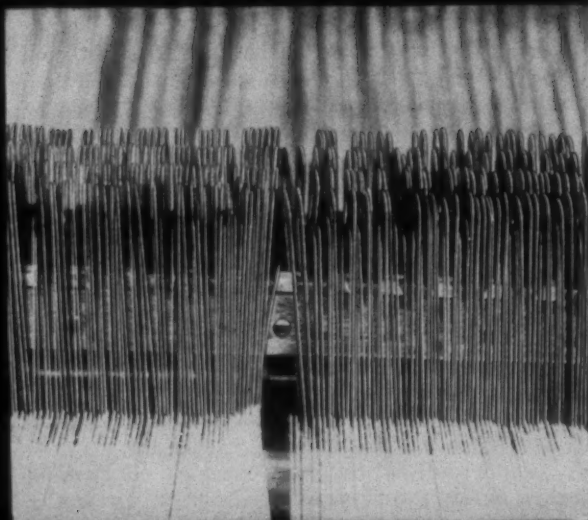
(Continued on Page 6)



Working in Beam Alley
Made Easy
by Sliding Bar Warp Stop Motions



Patent
Sliding Bar
Warp Stop Motion



Warp Automatically Opened
at Broken End

Only Half the Time to Tie in an End

Because Loom Stops

- With Shuttle in Left Hand Box
- With the Harnesses Level
- With Crank on Bottom Center
- With Indicator Showing Bank
Where Wire is Down
- With Warp Opened at Broken End

Leaving the Weaver Nothing to Do But

- Pick up the Broken End
- Tie it in
- Pull on the Shipper Handle

DRAPER CORPORATION

Hopedale Massachusetts

Southern Offices Atlanta Ga and Spartanburg S C

Opening, Mixing and Picking Discussed At Gastonia

(Continued from Page 4)

handle the cotton is just as important as the development of improved equipment," he concluded.

Mr. Ritchie also agreed that it was better not to mix old and new cotton. He thinks that the technical groups of the Southern Textile Association have been very instrumental in developing more efficient methods of handling cotton through the preparatory processes.

Mr. Winget stated that the development of humidification has helped in handling new cotton, as the stock is conditioned as it goes through the mill.

Mr. LaFar brought out the point that the present practice of cotton shippers in concentrating cotton at certain shipping points where it is usually stored for a time has made it easier to handle the new cotton than in former years when so much more cotton was purchased locally and went direct to the mills.

OIL SPRAYING STAPLE COTTON

Chairman Dilling then asked, "Is there any advantage in spraying oil on staple cotton?"

Geo. R. Grice, superintendent of the Globe Yarn Mills, Mount Holly, who uses the oil spraying system, reported that he had found a number of advantages from it. He gets cleaner work all the way through the mill and better running work and the numbers show less variation. The oil had not increased his breaking strength. The results of oil spraying are generally beneficial, he stated.

The question was asked that if the lint kept in the yarn by the oil produced a yarn of fuzzy appearance. Mr. Dilling answered that yarn from oiled cotton was as smooth as other yarn.

Mr. Dilling stated that very exhaustive tests of the oil spraying system had been conducted at his mill over a considerable length of time. The results are very beneficial, he found, and he is thoroughly convinced of the value of oil spraying. "It's worth its price in cleanliness alone," he said. He found very much less fly under the cards, a decrease in total waste and a number of other advantages. Oil is more helpful on short cotton than on long staple, but is worthwhile on either, he stated. He experienced no trouble with card cylinders loaded if too much oil is avoided. Mr. Dilling uses one-half of one per cent oil and said that the secret of successful oiling was in not using too much oil.

In response to the question as to whether the oil might affect dyeing, bleaching or other processes, several members stated there was no danger in that respect.

Mr. Dilling said that the improvement in oil spraying equipment so that the oil is now applied at the last beater is giving better results than the earlier methods where the cotton was sprayed before going to the beater.

Mr. Whitener said that he had experienced trouble in spinning 120s yarn from Saks cotton, and after installing oil spraying, he got much better results. He was particularly pleased with the improvement he found in his winding, the number of ends breaking being materially reduced.

ONE-PROCESS PICKING

The next question discussed was, "What are the advantages of one-process picking?"

J. F. Lewis, of the Rudisill group of mills, said that one-process picking produced laps that were much more even, yard for yard, and were cleaner. He also reported a worthwhile labor savings and increased production.

Mr. Dilling also reported similar results from one-process picking. He cited one advantage in that the one-process picker eliminate the compressing action of calendar rolls on beaters. Another point was that one-process picking also eliminates putting laps down by hand, making for better work.

Several other members reported good results from one-process picking and in installing it with their present equipment.

HANDLING LAPS THAT ARE OVER OR UNDER STANDARD WEIGHT

The next question read, "What disposition should be made of laps that are over or under standard weight?"

A member reported that on one-process picking, the laps could be run through the finisher again.

Mr. Ritchie stated that he worked a heavy and a light lap together, putting them on each side of a card.

Mr. Dilling asked why a lap that was 5 per cent off in weight should be sent back there is more variation, yard for yard. Mr. Whitener answered by saying that tests showed that laps showing considerable variation in weight later showed little variation yard for yard. It seemed to be the general opinion that the variation in weight had little effect on the yard for yard variation.

REWORKING WASTE

Chairman Dilling then asked, "What is the best system for reworking and feeding waste?"

John A. McFalls, superintendent of the Mooresville Cotton Mills, said that he fed his waste into a small special hopper in the opening room, running at slow speed and feeding slowly into the stock.

Mr. Winget stated that he used a picker and two cards, running three breaker laps to one waste lap.

TYPES OF BEATERS

The next question referred to breakers, asking "What is the best type beater for breaker, intermediate, finisher, long and short staple cotton?"

Chairman Dilling said he considered the porcupine type best on breakers for all lengths of staple. There was general agreement on this. The Kirshner type beater was preferred on intermediate and finisher. Speakers agreed that the same types of beaters were satisfactory on various length staple, the only change being in the settings.

In a discussion of beater speeds, the general opinion was that the beats per inch rather than speed of the beater was the real measure of speed.

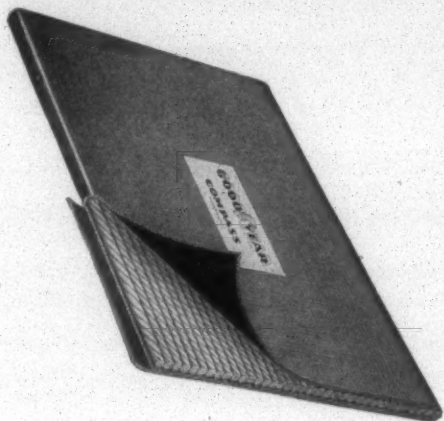
Mr. Winget stated that in recent years the old idea of trying to do all the cleaning on the cards had given away to the more sensible idea of better opening equipment and that much improvement and economy had resulted. "Modern opening equipment is cheaper than card clothing" is the way he expressed it. Mr. LaFar concurred in the idea of using "as much opening equipment as the mill will buy."

Mr. McCloud, in reporting on types of beater, said that after real tests over a sufficient length of time to prove results, he found that the blade beater gave him better results than the Kirshner type. In spite of the fact that many men disagreed with him, he proved in his mill that the blade beater was best. His laps, he said, did not look quite as well, but gave better breaking strength.

VARIATION IN WEIGHT OF LAPS

Very little discussion developed on the question, "What variation should be allowed in the weight of laps?" It was agreed that a half pound either way was good practice and that the variation yard by yard was more im-

(Continued on Page 8)

AS**COTTON****PROSPERS***call more and more on***GOODYEAR**

The growing popularity and use of cotton is of real interest to Goodyear. Itself one of the world's very largest users of cotton—for tires and mechanical rubber goods—Goodyear in turn offers its goods and services to meet the needs of cotton manufacturers.

Goodyear's experience in building more efficient, more economical equipment for textile mills is apparent in the special construction—and the special performance—of Goodyear Belts and Hose for cotton mill service.

Look at those two successful recent developments in Goodyear Belting—Goodyear COMPASS (Cord) Endless construction, and Goodyear THOR seamless construction. Practically stretchless, protected at the edges, capable of delivering full power throughout a long, long life of trouble-free wear, their very qualities are those most called for in textile service. Goodyear Hose for clean-up duty is another money saver.

An extra value—the PLUS that comes with the use of Goodyear Belts and Hose—is the expert service of the G.T.M.—Goodyear Technical Man. His friendly analysis of individual operating conditions—and his accurate specification of Goodyear Mechanical Rubber Goods to cotton mill duty have made money and saved money for many.

Have you ever discussed your belt and hose needs with the G.T.M.? It would pay you to do so. A line to Goodyear, Akron, Ohio, or Los Angeles, California, or to your nearest Goodyear Mechanical Rubber Goods Distributor will bring him.

THE GREATEST NAME

IN RUBBER

GOODYEAR**TEXTILE BELTING**

Opening, Mixing and Picking Discussed At Gastonia

(Continued from Page 6)

portant than the weight variation. Allowance should be made in weight of laps for atmospheric conditions and a close check on moisture in the atmosphere was regarded as essential.

Mr. Dilling took occasion to recommend the new type knock-off motion for laps, stating that it aided in producing a much more even lap.

HUMIDITY IN PICKER ROOM

The question on the advisability of using humidifiers in picker rooms was briefly discussed. Two members who had tried it were not pleased with the results. The increased difficulty of cleaning the cotton while damp was the chief point against humidity in picker rooms.

In conclusion, it was agreed that it is more advisable to determine variation in the card sliver rather than in the laps.

This was the first meeting of the group since it was organized last spring. Another meeting will be held in the spring, the time and place to be set by the executive committee. The committee is composed of Messrs. Whitener, Adams, Grice, Ritchie, Dilling and LaFar.

THOSE PRESENT

Among those who attended were:

- Abernethy, H. C., Overseer Carding, Melville Mfg. Co., Lincolnton, N. C.
- Adams, M. R., Supt., Parkdale Mills, Inc., Gastonia, N. C.
- Barnes, E. M., Overseer, Dixon Mills, Gastonia, N. C.
- Bennett, Louis, Section Hand Spinning, Rhyne-Houser Mfg. Co., Cherryville, N. C.
- Caldwell, Fred, Second Hand, A. M. Smyre Mfg. Co., Ranlo, N. C.
- Camp, G. C., Second Hand Spinning, Smyre Mill No. 2, Gastonia, N. C.
- Clary, R. L., Sec. Man, Smyre Mill No. 2, Gastonia, N. C.
- Cox, Paul M., Sec. Man, Smyre Mills, Gastonia, N. C.
- Crenshaw, W. Earl, Supt., Melville Mills, Inc., Lincolnton, N. C.
- Dagenhart, J. P., Overseer Carding, A. M. Smyre Mfg. Co., Gastonia, N. C.
- Dagenhart, L. D., Supt., Stowe Thread Co., Belmont, N. C.
- Dellinger, D. C., Carder, Parkdale Mills, Inc., Gastonia, N. C.
- Grice, Geo. R., Supt., Globe Yarn Mill, Mt. Holly, N. C.
- Hagler, R. C., Carder, Glenn Mfg. Co., Lincolnton, N. C.
- Hagler, Grady, Sec. Man, Smyre Mill No. 2, Gastonia, N. C.
- Hendrick, A. F., Section Finishing, A. M. Smyre Mfg. Co., Gastonia, N. C.
- Hill, D. H., Jr., Southern Textile Bulletin, Charlotte, N. C.
- Hoffman, A. M., Overseer Carding, Trenton Mills, Gastonia, N. C.
- Hoffman, O. R., Overseer Carding, Dixon Mill, Gastonia, N. C.
- Holtzclaw, Z. G., Carder, Myrtle Mills, Gastonia, N. C.
- Holland, N. W., Carder, A. M. Smyre Mfg. Co., Gastonia, N. C.
- Houser, Howard K., Card Grinder, Rhyne-Houser Mfg. Co., Cherryville, N. C.
- Huggins, J. L., Sec. Man, Smyre Mills No. 2, Gastonia, N. C.
- Huneycutt, J. T., Gen. Supt., Rex Spinning Co., Ranlo, N. C.
- Ledbetter, A. L., Overseer Spinning, Rex Spinning Co., Ranlo, N. C.
- Lewis, J. F., C. A. Rudisill (Group), Gastonia, Cherryville and Lincolnton, N. C.
- Long, J. Will, Supt., Dunn Mfg. Co., Gastonia, N. C.
- Lynn, J. M., Fixer, A. M. Smyre Mfg. Co., Gastonia, N. C.
- McArver, C. C., Overseer Carding, Winget Mill, Gastonia, N. C.
- McFalls, John A., Gen. Supt., Mooresville Cotton Mills, Mooresville, N. C.
- McLoud, Wm., Supt., Rhyne-Houser Mfg. Co., Cherryville, N. C.
- McMann, T. L., Section Man, Parkdale Mills, Inc., Gastonia, N. C.
- Mason, J. C., Supt., Imperial Yarn Mills, Belmont, N. C.
- Moose, M. C., Spinner, Myrtle Mills, Gastonia, N. C.
- Myers, D. A., Overseer Spinning, A. M. Smyre Mfg. Co., Gastonia, N. C.
- Penland, G. T., Overseer Spinning, Parkdale Mills, Inc., Gastonia, N. C.
- Queen, G. W., Card Grinder, A. M. Smyre Mfg. Co., Gastonia, N. C.
- Ramsey, A. C., Card Grinder, Parkdale Mills, Inc., Gastonia, N. C.
- Reid, C. C., Overseer Spinning, Peerless Spinning Co., Lowell, N. C.
- Reid, R. L., Section Twisting, A. M. Smyre Mfg. Co., Gastonia, N. C.
- Ritchie, A. P., Supt., Trenton Cotton Mills, Gastonia, N. C.
- Roberts, H. H., Overseer Carding, Peerless Spinning Co., Lowell, N. C.
- Rowland, J. P., Overseer No. 2 Spinning, A. M. Smyre Mfg. Co., Gastonia, N. C.
- Scott, W. A., Speeder Section, A. M. Smyre Mfg. Co., Gastonia, N. C.
- Sherrill, T. S., Overseer Spinning, Dixon Mills, Gastonia, N. C.
- Short, Bynum, Sec. Man Spooling, A. M. Smyre Mfg. Co., Gastonia, N. C.
- Smith, J. H., Card Grinder, A. M. Smyre Mfg. Co., Gastonia, N. C.
- Stephens, P., Section Hand, A. M. Smyre Mfg. Co., Gastonia, N. C.
- Stilwell, W. D., Carder, Mt. Holly, N. C.
- Summers, W. F., Asst. Supt., Mooresville Cotton Mills, Mooresville, N. C.
- Swink, L. J., Carder, Sterling Spinning Co., Belmont, N. C.
- Todd, T. R., Section Man, A. M. Smyre Mfg. Co., Gastonia, N. C.
- Todd, F. C., Treas. and Mgr., F. C. Todd, Agt., Gastonia, N. C.
- Turner, G. C., Overseer Spinning, Melville Mills, Inc., Lincolnton, N. C.
- Whitener, D. H., Supt., Myrtle Mills, Gastonia, N. C.
- Whitesides, T. H., Overseer Carding and Spinning, Glenn Mfg. Co., Lincolnton, N. C.
- Williams, W. N., Supt., Laboratory Cotton Mills, Southside, N. C.
- Winget, H. G., Supt., Textiles, Inc., Gastonia, N. C.
- Woods, B. H., Section Man, A. M. Smyre Mfg. Co., Gastonia, N. C.

Proposed Changes in Gray Goods

Sales Notes

A DISCUSSION of proposed changes in the "Code of Fair Trade Practices in the Sale and Purchase of Gray Goods" is contained in a letter sent to all members of the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association by B. B. Gossett, president of the Association. The letter follows:

In June, 1931, a joint committee of the Association of Cotton Textile Merchants and the Textile Converters' Association presented to the trade a booklet called "Definitions of Fair Trade Practices in the Sale and Purchase of Cotton Gray Goods for the Converting Trade."

This booklet states in its forewords that it is:

"A declaration of sound trade practices to facilitate transactions in cotton gray goods between mills and converters. In the opinion of the committees the practices defined have been accepted so long and so generally by the industry as to amount to established trade customs. They should be even more widely understood and should govern transactions in cotton gray goods unless the buyer and seller specifically agree otherwise."

A copy of this booklet was or should have been sent to you by your New York selling agents. It is claimed that this booklet was based on an official code drafted by a joint committee of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers and the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association in 1910. It is also claimed that while this code has never been withdrawn by these associations, that it was somewhat modified by the joint committee of the Association of Cotton Textile Merchants and the Textile Converters' Association in compiling the new definitions of fair trade practices mentioned in the first paragraph of this letter.

It has been reported to us that in arriving at these modifications, it was the intention of the joint committee representing the Association of Cotton Textile Merchants and the Textile Converters' Association to be even more lenient with the mills than they had been with themselves in drafting the 1910 code of practices. Even so, there are several paragraphs in the 1931 booklet which are deemed unfair to the mills. Your association therefore filed a protest in 1931. This protest was answered by the Cotton Textile Merchants committee with a request for specific objections. It appears, however, that nothing further was done about the matter until July 1st of this year when, at a meeting of the Board of Government of your Association held at Charlotte, N. C., it was unanimously voted that the American Association neither recognized nor approved this code of trade practices, and your officers were instructed to so notify the two associations. I therefore appointed Elliott W. Springs, president, Lancaster Cotton Mills, Lancaster, S. C., chairman of a committee of his own choosing to file a formal protest against the booklet as a whole. This was done. As a result, Walter Brewster, president of the Association of Cotton Textile Merchants, appointed a committee consisting of Leavelle McCampbell, of McCampbell & Co., Elroy Curtis, of Fleitman & Co., and Robert Bowe, of Hunter Manufacturing and Commission Company, to receive specific complaints from the committee headed by Mr. Springs.

"Mr. Springs' committee met with the Cotton Textile Merchants Committee in New York on October 17th and agreed to submit to the Converters' Association the following changes:

"The four paragraphs below are quoted in their *revised form*, and you will note that the changes agreed upon at the joint meeting on Monday, October 17th, are printed in CAPITALS:

WIDTH

The width shall not vary anywhere by more than one per cent **BELOW OR TWO PER CENT ABOVE THE STIPULATED WIDTH**. The width shall not be uniformly less than the stipulated width but must in the average or in the majority of pieces be equal to or greater than the stipulated width. Goods shall be measured at right angles to the selvages when laid upon a flat horizontal surface and smoothed out by hand, but not stretched.

WARP COUNT

Except within four inches of each selvage (where exclusive of the selvage the count must approximate that stipulated) the number of warp threads per inch shall not vary anywhere by more than two threads per inch below, nor more than three threads per inch above, the stipulated count. The number of warp threads in each piece should equal the stipulated count multiplied by the stipulated width.

EXCEPTIONS

No. 1. *On all fabrics having 36 sley and less, the number of warp threads in each piece should equal the stipulated count multiplied by the stipulated width plus the additional selvage threads necessary for that particular fabric.*

No. 2. *On all fabrics having high sleys and in which the warp count of the selvage is less than the stipulated count for the face of the fabric the number of warp threads in each piece should equal the stipulated count multiplied by the stipulated width minus the number of warp ends necessary to be omitted from the selvage in order to manufacture properly the particular fabric involved.*

FILLING COUNT

The number of threads in the filling or weft shall not vary anywhere by more than three threads per inch below, nor more than four threads per inch above, the stipulated count. In fabrics where the count of the filling exceeds the count of the warp the allowance for variation shall be increased by the same percentage that the filling count exceeds the warp count. In all fabrics the filling count per inch shall not run over one per cent below the stipulated count throughout the piece but shall in the majority of places in each piece be not **OVER ONE PER CENT** less than the stipulated count.

WEIGHT

A contract should average not more than one per cent lighter than the stipulated number of yards to the pound; nor more than two per cent heavier. No bale should be more than **TWO** per cent lighter than the stipulated

(Continued on Page 12)

PERSONAL NEWS

J. L. Bobo, of Spartanburg, S. C., has accepted the position of overseer weaving and slashing at the Easley Mills No. 3, Liberty, S. C.

Rex H. Pelz has resigned as merchandise manager of the sheet and pillow case department of Cannon Mills, Inc.

H. R. Hart, formerly superintendent of the Durham Cotton Manufacturing Company, Durham, N. C., has assumed his new duties as superintendent of the Aiken Mills, Bath, S. C.

John H. Workman, who has been with Catlin & Frasier, is now with Cannon Mills, Inc., and will have charge of the Leaksville Woolen Mills account which Cannon Mills will handle after December 1.

T. H. Burkhardt, for the past several years in charge of mills and technical expert and consultant of the Burlington Mills, Inc., Burlington, N. C., has been elected vice-president.

At the Phenix Mills, Inc., Kings Mountain, reorganized last month, the following men are now in charge: J. L. Rhinehardt, superintendent; J. N. Jones, carder and spinner; B. H. Bridgeman, overseer weaving; W. E. Bulber-son, overseer cloth room, and W. E. Owens, master mechanic.

Howard E. Coffin, who is to be president of the reorganized Hunter Manufacturing and Commission Company, is one of the leading business men in America. He has met with outstanding success in both the automobile and aviation fields and is regarded as a man of exceptional ability and resource. He is a newcomer in the textile field and news of his association with the Hunter Company was received with unusual interest.

F. B. Gordon, president of the Columbus Manufacturing Company, Columbus, Ga., and one of the founders of the mill, will retire from the presidency at the annual meeting of the stockholders in December, he has announced. Mr. Gordon moved from New England to Columbus 51 years ago. In 1900 he organized the Columbus Manufacturing Company, and has very successfully directed the affairs of the mills since that time. He is a member of the board of the Textile Institute and one of the best known mill men in Georgia. He is 75 years old and expresses a desire to go "on the loose pulley."

OBITUARY

H. W. EDDY

H. W. Eddy, secretary and treasurer and one of the founders of the Charlotte supply Company, Charlotte, died at his home last Saturday. He was a native of Warrenton, R. I., and came to Charlotte 31 years ago to go into the mill supply business. He was widely known to a large number of mill men in the South, having been actively identified with the supply business since 1901. He was 75 years of age.

Virginia-Carolina Division of S. T. A.

The Virginia-Carolina Division of the Southern Textile Association, which was organized last spring, will meet at Spray, N. C., on December 2. The program for the meeting will be announced next week.

Cotton Stocks Continue Low

The highest weekly rate of production since April, 1930, and a continuation of the abnormally low mill stock position are features of the statistical reports on carded cotton cloths for October released by the Association of Cotton Textile Merchant of New York. The figures cover a period of four weeks.

Production during October was 253,109,000 yards, or at the rate of 63,277,000 yards weekly. This was an increase of 11 per cent over the weekly rate for September. Billings were 246,562,000 yards, or 97.4 per cent of production. Stocks on October 31 were 166,668,000 yards, the lowest figure for any month save the 160,121,000 yards recorded in the September report. Sales were 149,657,000 yards and unfilled orders 347,123,000 yards. Corresponding data for the same period in each of the last five years emphasizes the ability of the industry to function with reduced stocks:

	Unfilled Orders Oct. 31	Stock Oct. 31	Weekly Production Rate During Oct.
1932	347,123,000	166,668,000	63,277,000
1931	344,639,000	255,833,000	56,779,000
1930	350,845,000	350,889,000	45,773,000
1929	395,698,000	362,657,000	70,766,000
1928	492,556,000	394,742,000	71,225,000

These statistics are compiled from data supplied by twenty-three groups of manufacturers and selling agents reporting to the Association of Cotton Textile Merchants of New York and the Cotton-Textile Institute, Inc. These groups report on more than 300 classifications or constructions of carded cotton cloths and represent the major portion of the production of these fabrics in the United States.

Night Work Policy To Be Continued

Directors of the Cotton-Textile Institute, in session at Spartanburg on Tuesday, adopted a resolution reaffirming approval of the policy of eliminating night work in cotton mills by women and children. The executive committee of the directors also advocated a shorter working week.

The meeting was attended by 85 textile executives, representing 175 mills and about half of the cotton spindles in the United States.

The directors, in a closed session, reaffirmed the board's position of opposition to night work of women and minors and adopted resolutions referring the problem to manufacturing groups and advocating a shorter work week.

The resolutions follow:

"First, resolved that the board of directors of the Cotton-Textile Institute reaffirms its belief in the wisdom of the policy regarding the elimination of night employment of women and minors, and resolved, further, that the form of co-operation with respect to this matter be decentralized by referring such policy to the several manufacturing groups, comprising the cotton industry, for group consideration, administration, and individual voluntary acceptance.

"Second, resolved, that the board of directors of the Cotton-Textile Institute reaffirms its belief in the wisdom of the shorter work week recommendation commonly known in the industry as the '55-50' policy, which has had the approval and support of a great majority of the cotton mills in the United States."

Walter C. Teagle, president of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, in an address to the board urged adoption of the five-day week for labor.

Belief that "a new day is dawning" for the textile industry" was expressed by George A. Sloan, of New York, president of the Cotton-Textile Institute, after a meeting of the institute's board of directors.

"I am hopeful of the future," he said. "The textile industry occupies a unique position in comparison with other industries because of the unusually fine recent demand for its products."

"It rests with the mill executives as to how they will supply this demand to the best advantage—through carefully ordered operations, giving steady employment to many, or through maximum production, which would close the mills quickly."

Cotton Crop Statistics

Washington.—A cotton crop of 11,947,000 bales of 500-pound gross weight is indicated by the Department of Agriculture as of November 1. This compares with a production indicated October 1 of 11,425,000 bales and with a final 1931 output of 17,096,000. Final outturn of cotton will depend upon whether the various influences affecting the crop during the remainder of the season are more or less favorable than usual.

Upon the 36,611,000 acres for harvest in 1932 (September 1 estimate) the indicated crop would approximate a yield of 156.2 pounds of lint cotton an acre, which compares with 149.3 indicated as of October 1, a final field in 1931 of 201.2 and the 10-year average, 1921-30, of 151.4.

Bureau of the Census reports 9,245,534 running bales, counting round bales as halves and excluding linters, ginned from the crop of 1932 prior to November 1, compared with ginnings of 12,124,295 to November 1, 1931, and 10,863,896 for the corresponding 1930 period.

Indicated crop compares as follows, in 500-pound bales:

Nov. 1, 1932	11,947,000	Final, 1928	14,478,000
Oct. 1, 1932	11,425,000	Final, 1927	12,692,000
Sept. 1, 1932	11,310,000	Final, 1926	17,977,000
Aug. 1, 1932	11,306,000	Final, 1925	16,104,000
Oct. 1, 1931	16,284,000	Final, 1924	13,628,000
Final, 1931	17,096,000	Final, 1923	10,140,000
Final, 1930	13,932,000	Final, 1922	9,762,000
Final, 1929	14,828,000		

Comparisons of yield an acre follow, in pounds of lint cotton:

Nov. 1, 1932	156.2	Final, 1930	147.7
Oct. 1, 1932	149.3	Final, 1932	155.0
Sept. 1, 1932	147.7	Final, 1928	152.9
Aug. 1, 1932	149.6	Final, 1927	154.5
Final, 1931	201.2	Final, 1926	182.6
Ten-year average 1921-30			151.4

Production in Lower California, not included in the California figures nor in the United States total, is estimated at 12,000 bales of 500 pounds gross weight, compared with 12,000 estimated as of October 1, 26,000 produced in 1931 and 45,000 produced in 1930. Yield of lint cotton an acre is estimated at 213 pounds, against 213 as of October, 1,182 last year and 244 the 10-year average.

Indicated production compares by States as follows, in bales of 500-pound gross weight (000 omitted):

	Indicated		Harvested	
	Nov. 1, '32	Oct. 1, '32	*1931	*1930
Virginia	28	29	42	42
North Carolina	575	519	756	775
Georgia	807	795	1,393	1,593
Florida	15	16	43	50
Missouri	250	191	289	151
Tennessee	395	381	594	377
Alabama	860	836	1,420	1,473
Mississippi	1,100	1,100	1,761	1,464
Louisiana	580	540	900	715
Texas	4,225	4,063	5,320	4,038
Oklahoma	1,000	959	1,261	854
Arkansas	1,160	1,081	1,907	874
New Mexico	88	91	161	99
Arizona	†84	84	115	155
California	120	120	177	264
U. S. total	11,947	11,425	17,096	13,932

*Allowance made for interstate movement of seed cotton for ginning. †Including Pima Egyptian long staple cotton, 22,000 acres and 13,000 bales.

Comparison of yield an acre by States, with preliminary (September 1) estimate of area for harvest in 1932, follows:

	Lbs. of lint an acre			Estimated acres left for harvest (000 omitted)
	Indicated Nov. 1, 1932	Final 1931	10-yr. aver. 1921-30	
Virginia	176	289	246	76
North Carolina	219	271	242	1,251
South Carolina	177	245	165	1,775
Georgia	132	194	142	2,924
Florida	179	175	124	91
Missouri	347	397	246	344
Tennessee	181	255	180	1,042
Alabama	136	200	158	3,030
Mississippi	143	209	184	3,687
Louisiana	158	220	164	1,753
Texas	146	165	126	13,908
Oklahoma	162	178	133	2,960
Arkansas	162	256	160	3,424
New Mexico	372	412	*302	113
Arizona	376	313	308	†113
California	467	440	329	123
All others	279	363	*190	17
U. S. total	156.2	201.2	151.4	36,611

Ginnings by States are reported by the Bureau of the Census as follows in round bales, counting round bales as halves and excluding linters:

	GINNED PRIOR TO NOVEMBER 1		
	1932	1931	1930
Alabama	742,130	1,178,855	1,178,045
Arizona	28,417	35,962	61,437
Arkansas	983,076	1,034,712	632,904
California	60,973	94,414	90,716
Florida	14,339	41,443	48,998
Georgia	701,316	1,178,371	1,373,467
Louisiana	550,000	667,550	607,439
Mississippi	896,909	1,139,719	1,126,100
Missouri	198,999	135,213	117,342
New Mexico	27,698	39,622	49,178
North Carolina	490,801	597,826	589,468
Oklahoma	755,281	746,128	589,592
South Carolina	553,830	830,020	814,105
Tennessee	261,352	337,304	256,395
Texas	2,955,703	4,034,351	3,294,432
Virginia	17,223	28,300	30,100
Others	7,487	4,504	4,277
*U. S. total	9,245,534	12,124,295	10,863,896

*Includes 71,063 bales of the crop of 1932 ginned prior to August 1, which was counted in the supply for the season of 1931-32, compared with 7,307 and 78,188 for the crops of 1931 and 1930, respectively. Statistics in this report include 366,521 round bales for 1932; 401,803 for 1931 and 333,581 for 1930. Included in the above are 3,768 bales of American-Egyptian for 1932; 5,401 for 1931 and 10,461 for 1930.

Plan For Reorganizing the Hunter Company

Greensboro, N. C.—Liquidation of the Hunter Manufacturing and Commission Company, largest cotton goods selling agency in the country, and incorporation of a new company with adequate capital is provided in a reorganization plan approved by a large number of the company's stockholders in a meeting at the O. Henry Hotel.

Howard E. Coffin, of Sea Island Beach, Ga., well known engineer and industrialist, will be the executive head of the new company, it was announced.

The reorganization plan will be submitted to all of the company's stockholders for approval, it was stated following the meeting. A name has been tentatively chosen for the new concern, it was said, but no action was taken upon selection of a name.

Headquarters of the Hunter Manufacturing and Commission Company are in New York City. It has capitalization of about \$7,500,000.

Donald Comer, of Birmingham and New York, president of the company, was in charge of the session.

"The stockholders of Hunter Manufacturing and Commission Company voted to submit to the stockholders a plan of reorganization which was presented," he said in a formal statement issued after the meeting. "This plan provides for the orderly liquidation of the present company and the incorporation of a new company with adequate capital largely furnished by the mills. This capital will be represented by a preferred stock and a class A stock which will control the corporation.

"Stockholders of the Hunter Manufacturing and Commission Company may subscribe to class B stock in amounts equal to the number of shares held in the old company. The class B stock will be sold at the same price as class A and have equal rights of participating in dividends and liquidation.

"It was stated at the meeting that when the plan becomes operative the new company would be organized and engage in business similar to that of the Hunter Company. Opportunity will be given to other than the mills now selling through the Hunter Manufacturing and Commission Company to acquire an interest.

"The success of the new corporation will be assured by the strong interest participating and by the fact that Howard E. Coffin has consented to become its executive head. The directors stated that they believed the new company, under the leadership of such a man as Mr. Coffin, would not only furnish one of the best mediums for the sale of mill products but a prospect for better merchandising and consequent benefit to the whole cotton industry."

Mr. Coffin is chairman of the board of the Sea Island Company of Georgia, a director of the Guardian and Industrial Banks of Detroit and a director of North American Aviation, owners of the Eastern Air Transport line, which serves the textile territory of the Southeast.

"Mr. Coffin has been a pioneer in both the motor car and aeronautical industries," Mr. Comer declared. "He has served the nation during critical periods under both Republican and Democratic administrations. He was appointed by President Wilson a member of the naval consulting board and a member of the advisory commission of the Council of National Defense (known as the War Cabinet). President Wilson also appointed him a

member of the American Aviation Mission which visited all allied countries following the world war armistice for the purpose of formulating our national policy for aviation development. By President Coolidge he was appointed a member of the Morrow Board (the President's special committee of aircraft inquiry) which in 1925 developed the five-year program and laid the foundation which has made possible our country's advance to its present leading world position in commercial air transportation. He was the founder and first president of the National Aeronautic Association.

"As president of the Society of Automotive Engineers in 1910, he initiated the engineering practices and standards which have made possible the great quantity construction of the low priced automobile. He first suggested and later served in effecting the famous Cross licensing agreement under which 24,000,000 motor cars valued at \$27,000,000,000 have been made without a single patent suit between manufacturers.

"He was for 20 years vice-president and consulting engineer of the Hudson Motor Car Company; was, with Edsel Ford, an organizer of the country's first comprehensive effort in commercial aviation, National Air Transport, Inc., serving two years as its president and two years as chairman of its board."

Proposed Changes in Gray Goods Sales Notes

(Continued from Page 9)

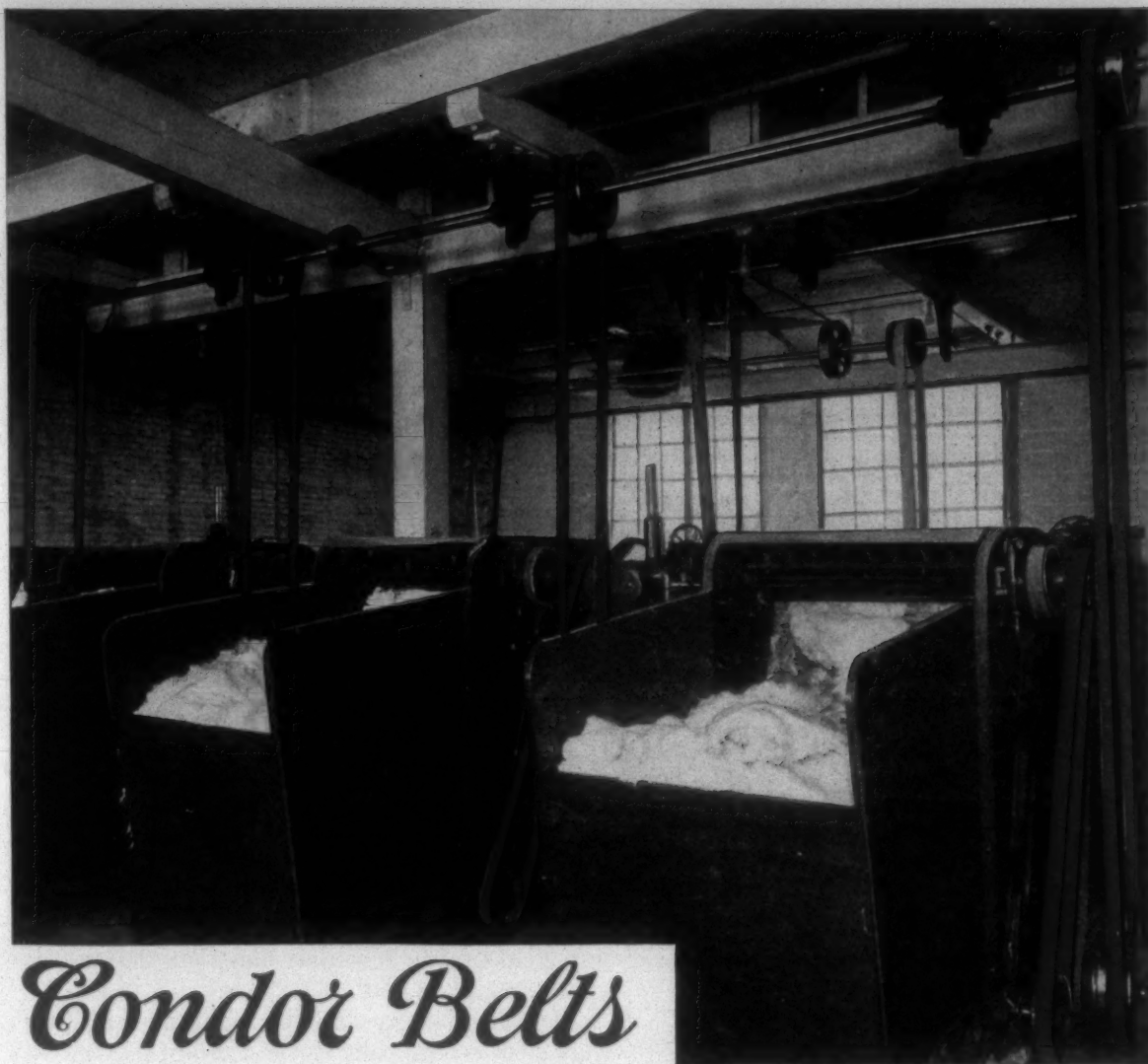
weight and no piece should be more than three per cent lighter than the stipulated weight. In case of controversy regarding the weight of goods, decision shall be based on goods that have been exposed for twenty-four hours to normal atmospheric conditions approximating a temperature of 70 degrees F. and a relative humidity of 65 per cent."

Mr. Springs' committee reports that while still other changes were deemed desirable from the point of view of the mills, that those above outlined were all that were acceptable at the time to the committee representing the Merchants Association. For example, your committee wished to secure more tolerance in manufacture but due to the absence of a more concerted demand on the part of the manufacturers for such changes, it was impossible to obtain further concessions. It therefore seems clear that unless some strong opposition is immediately voiced, the booklet as above modified will in all probability become the accepted standard for sales notes and deliveries.

You may be interested to know that in an arbitration in August, 1931, an attempt was made to introduce this booklet as a standard for the industry. If it is allowed to stand without further objection, it will certainly be accepted in New York whether it is accepted by the association or not.

In behalf of the joint committee in New York, it is only fair to state that they did liberalize the official pronouncement of both the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association and the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers.

If you have any further objections to the 1931 booklet as above amended it is imperative that they be voiced at once through your selling agent in New York, sending a copy to this office. Let me repeat that unless further objections are received by the committees, the converters' committee will be asked to agree to the revisions mentioned in this letter at an early date. *Your quick action is therefore necessary.*



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SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

Member of

Audit Bureau of Circulations and Associated Business Papers, Inc.
Published Every Thursday By

CLARK PUBLISHING COMPANY

Offices: 118 West Fourth Street, Charlotte, N. C.

DAVID CLARK *Managing Editor*
D. H. HILL, JR. *Associate Editor*
JUNIUS M. SMITH *Business Manager*

SUBSCRIPTION

One year, payable in advance \$2.00
Other Countries in Postal Union 4.00
Single Copies .10

Contributions on subjects pertaining to cotton, its manufacture and distribution, are requested. Contributed articles do not necessarily reflect the opinion of the publishers. Items pertaining to new mills, extensions, etc., are solicited.

1932 Crop Estimates

The cotton world is asking why the Government estimated on August 8th that the cotton crop would be 11,306,000 bales, whereas on November 9th they say that the crop will be 11,947,000 bales.

A comparison of the two estimates by States is as follows:

	Aug. 8th Estimate	Nov. 9th Estimate	Addition or Reduction
Virginia	35,000	28,000	- 7,000
North Carolina	509,000	575,000	+ 66,000
South Carolina	590,000	650,000	+ 60,000
Georgia	842,000	807,000	- 35,000
Florida	20,000	15,000	- 5,000
Missouri	224,000	250,000	+ 26,000
Tennessee	392,000	395,000	+ 3,000
Alabama	950,000	860,000	- 90,000
Mississippi	1,148,000	1,100,000	- 48,000
Louisiana	500,000	580,000	+ 80,000
Texas	3,826,000	4,225,000	+ 399,000
Oklahoma	776,000	1,000,000	+ 244,000
Arkansas	1,213,000	1,160,000	- 63,000
New Mexico	78,000	83,000	+ 10,000
Other States	203,000	214,000	+ 11,000
Total	11,306,000	11,947,000	*+641,000

*Net gain.

It will be noted from the above the major underestimates were in Texas and Oklahoma.

With the crop further advanced in Texas, on August 1st, than in other States, it is difficult to understand how an error of 10 per cent could have been made.

The error can not be attributed to growth resulting from a late frost, as has often been the case, because frost came earlier than usual.

In Oklahoma the August 8th underestimate was approximately 33 1-2 per cent and the ex-bales were not the result of late frost because, as in Texas, frost came early.

It is well known that the Co-ops decided just before the August 8th report to unload a considerable portion of their holdings.

Many of the farm agents who gather the reports for the Government are closely affiliated with the Co-ops and the greatest underestimate occurred in the States in which the co-ops are strongest.

The advance in the price of cotton to 10 cents, as the result of the underestimate, enabled the Co-ops to unload their holdings upon a very favorable basis but the misinformation also caused many mills to buy supplies of cotton which they otherwise would not have purchased and upon which they must now take a loss.

We are informed that just prior to the Government estimate of September 8th, when almost everybody was anticipating a sharp reduction in the estimate, the head of the Co-ops notified his friends, including some of the largest cotton speculators, but not the farmers, to expect an increase in the estimate and to look for 11,400,000 bales. It came 11,425,000 and precipitated a decline of almost four cents.

We have never understood, and probably never will understand, how a yield of 156.2 pounds per acre, or 5 pounds above the 10-year average, could have been secured with such a small use of fertilizer and from cotton fields which looked as badly as those we saw during July and August and were reported by others from almost every section in the South.

The fact remains, however, that we did get a lint yield of 156.2 pounds and that the crop is approximately 11,947,000 bales.

The question we are discussing now is, why were such errors made in the yield of Texas and Oklahoma.

There must be some explanation of underestimating Oklahoma 33 1-3 per cent without the advantage of a late frost.

It looks somewhat unreasonable to make an error of 10 per cent in Texas where the crop matures early.

We make no charges but somehow everything does not look exactly right to us.

Dynamite

The statistics covering the market position of carded cotton cloths in October, as compiled by the Cotton-Textile Merchants Association of New York, are particularly interesting in two respects. First, the weekly rate of production last month was the highest since April, 1930. The increase, of course, reflects the large orders for goods that were placed in late August and September. Second, the stocks of carded cloths were at the lowest point for any month, with the exception of the low point noted in September.

The report shows that in spite of the increased

production, which was 11 per cent over the weekly rate for September, stocks increased only 587,000 yards during the month. These figures are encouraging in that they show that the majority of the mills running at capacity production, were operating on actual orders.

While a comparatively large number of mills are sold through the remainder of the year, others are catching up with orders and if they continue at their present rate, stocks are sure to increase unless new business develops much more rapidly than has been the case in the past several weeks.

We are hopeful that the increased buying, noted during the past week, is a forerunner of further large business that will enable to operate steadily through the winter months. There is no assurance of such buying now. It may or may not come. Therefore, the sensible and logical policy to follow for the present is to regulate production in accordance with actual orders received.

No one is more anxious than we are to see the mill workers given steady employment during the winter. At the same time, it is clear that a short-sighted merchandising policy is going to delay further improvement.

The mills have gained a great deal of ground since late summer. The period of full time work has been of immeasurable benefit to everyone dependent upon the industry.

The improved position of the mills has laid the groundwork for a foundation strong enough to support a sustained period of profitable operations.

This foundation, however, can be quickly undermined by piling up stocks. They are dynamite.

Cost Of Veterans' Relief

The following statistics compiled by the New York Times give some idea of the cost of veterans' relief:

	Men Mobilized	Dead and Wounded	This Year's Relief Bill
United States	4,355,000	360,300	\$1,072,064,527
Germany	13,000,000	6,111,862	298,690,000
France	8,410,000	5,623,000	286,722,000
Great Britain	6,600,000	3,000,000	174,802,060
Italy	5,615,000	1,597,000	69,853,300
Canada	619,636	232,045	61,123,000

From the above we make the following comparison of the United States with the other countries:

	Dead and Wounded	This Year's Relief Bill
United States	360,300	\$1,072,064,527
Germany, France, Great Britain, Italy and Canada	16,593,907	871,190,360

Every man who was injured in the World War should receive adequate aid from his country.

In this country men who contract diseases, even venereal diseases, thirteen years after the war, are cared for at Government expense on an equality with those who were wounded in battle.

The burden of veterans' relief in the United States as compared with those of other countries is shown by the above statistics.

Georgia Belles in Burlap

A Georgia home demonstration agent has hit on what seems to her to be a nice idea for depression times by teaching Georgia belles to make dresses out of burlap bags.

The dresses when properly trimmed and dyed may be as pretty as they are described, but the whole move needs to be set down as one of the many, many ironies of the depression.

When girls in the cotton South as a depression move begin to make dresses, no matter how cheaply, out of burlap bags made from Oriental jute, the depression in the South is not relieved but intensified.—*Raleigh News and Observer*.

Pending Legislation

The following bills are now pending in Congress and will be considered at the December session:

The Dies Bill: The Dies bill (H. R. 12044) placing alien Communists in the same category as alien anarchists under the deportation laws, passed the House and is on the consent calendar of the Senate. It is important that every sound American where possible, personally inform his or her Senators this Fall that they demand the adoption of this bill without further delay.

The Jeffers Bill: The Jeffers bill (H. R. 8549) to place on the criminal statutes a law making it a crime to advocate the overthrow of the government by force and violence, awaits consideration by the House.

While Congressmen and Senators are at home is a good time to let them know that patriotic Americans favor the enactment of legislation such as stated above.

The Saturday Evening Post

The time has passed when the activities of political demagogues, intellectual pinks and chronic malcontents, who play into the hands of the real Reds, can be viewed with toleration. We must realize now that the pinks and yellows are as dangerous as the foreign rioters who play the parts that Moscow has assigned them.—(Editorial.)

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MILL NEWS ITEMS

COLUMBUS, GA.—The Bibb Manufacturing Company is now operating 1,060 looms for the manufacture of broadcloths and print cloths, making a total of 1,330 looms for this plant.

MANCHESTER, GA.—The Manchester plant of the Calaway Mills, Inc., is installing 24 Saco-Lowell cards. A new roof over spinning, slashing and part of weave room is rapidly nearing completion. All wood window sash are being replaced with the latest type of steel sash. A change in 73 frames to long draft spinning is being made.

KINSTON, N. C.—Superior Court here gave approval to sale of the Caswell Cotton Mills to interests represented by Roanoke Rapids attorneys for \$61,500. It was indicated the transaction would be completed. The mills have been in receivership some time. It is understood the purchasers will place the plant in operation.

LAFRANCE, S. C.—The Pendleton Manufacturing Company of LaFrance, a subsidiary of LaFrance Industries, Philadelphia, manufacturers of upholstering fabrics, has awarded the contract for constructing a new power house.

C. M. Guest & Sons, of Anderson, obtained the contract for the building and some of the mechanical equipment.

GREENVILLE, S. C.—Officers of the American Spinning Company were re-elected and routine business transacted at the meeting of the directors of the company.

Officers re-elected were: D. D. Little, president and treasurer; Hugh F. Little, assistant treasurer; Lawrence Y. Smith, secretary, and Lola D. Johnson, assistant secretary and cashier.

RALEIGH, N. C.—The Sterling Cotton Mills, manufacturing fine cotton yarns, at Franklinton, N. C., did not resist the recently noted receivership proceedings filed in the Superior Court here against it. Judge Harris, as noted, appointed Don P. Johnston, of Wake Forest, receiver.

The mills, of which A. H. Vann was president, have been shut down for about two months, but hope was expressed that they might be reopened shortly in order to provide employment for workers. The Sterling Mills represented one of the oldest industries in this section.

ROME, GA.—R. A. Morgan, formerly manager at the Tubize-Chatillon Corporation here, has bought from the equity receiver of the Chester Knitting Mills, of Collinsville, Ill., the machinery owned by that company here, where it formerly operated a hosiery mill. The equipment was sold at a price of \$1,500, under order of the U. S. District Court for the Northern District of Georgia. The Chester Mills is in the hands of J. L. Gauen and George W. Rodway as receivers, but the ancillary receivership of O. P. Willingham here is now closed, the real estate having been previously sold. The plant has not been operated for more than two years but has now resumed operation under Mr. Morgan.

The Morgan Mills employ 100 operatives, and manufacture hosiery, half hose and anklets of rayon and cotton. They are at present occupying the same building

MILL NEWS ITEMS

used by the Chester Knitting Mills, near the business center of the city, but will move early in 1933 to a new location in North Rome.

RALEIGH, N. C.—The following contracts have just been awarded by the State Division of Purchase and Contract:

Two thousand yards of hickory shirting, to Efrid's Department Store, Raleigh; 2,000 undershirts, Carolina Cotton & Woolen Mills Co., Roanoke, Va.; seat cover material, Dunotex Sales Co., New York; white cotton duck, Fulton Bag & Cotton Mills, Atlanta; welt and bindings, Hamilton Wade Co., Brockton, Mass.; top cover material, L. C. Chase & Co., New York.

FOREST CITY, N. C.—Wilson & Bradbury, it was learned, will continue as selling agents for the wide sheeting, sheet and pillow case product of the Alexander Manufacturing Company, of Forest City. The Erlanger interests have just become interested in the Alexander corporation in a financial and managerial capacity.

Wilson & Bradbury have been financially interested in this company in the past and remain so.

Mills in Bliss Fabyan & Co. Group Show Gains

Bliss Fabyan & Co., Inc., one of the oldest and most representative of cotton textile distributors, have just completed a study of increase of the number of operatives in the 22 mills associated with them, and have announced that since July 30, these operatives have been increased 153 per cent, payrolls in the same period have been increased 150 per cent and that, as a result of orders now on the books for future delivery, it is expected that the 22 mills associated with them will continue operations at this rate for some months to come.

Had there been a commensurate increase in the rate of employment and payrolls in other major industries, even the most pessimistic industrialist, agriculturalist, distributor, or investor would recognize that his psychology of gloom and apprehension must be changed and that chaos is not around the corner, but that around the corner exists a terrific vacuum for the products of civilization which living generations recognize and require as did previous generations require crude shelter, food and raiment. The forces of modern civilization continuously creates this vacuum and it is difficult to believe that any force of retrogression is powerful enough to change nature's abhorrence of a vacuum, the company states.

Should the steel industry, the lumber industry, the copper industry, the automobile industry, have shown the same improvement as has the textile industry, the United States, and possibly the rest of the world, would be well on the way toward the goal of solving the problems which confront them.

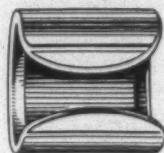
Statistical figures appear with great frequency, but register their complete meaning on only a few interested groups. Statistical exhibitions seldom provide a maximum of meaning unless they reflect a personal experience.

Regardless of the exigencies of the political situation which have, for the past three or four months been occu-

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pying the major space in the public press, few people other than economists and those in the textile trade, recognize that the textile industry employs more people in the production of raw material, manufacture and distribution than any other major industry.

Most economic and social problems would at least be well on the way to solution of the major industries of the country had shown as much improvement in putting people back to work and increasing their payrolls, as has been accomplished in the textile industry since the first of August.

Manufacturers Prepare for Beginning of 40-Hour Week

Rome, Italy.—The ministry of corporations has directed industrial concerns to prepare for the application of a 40-hour week.

This does not mean that the 40-hour week, which has been proposed by Italian government delegates to the governing body of the I. L. O. as a cure for unemployment, is to be adopted by Italy before other industrial countries.

The purpose of the ministry's circular seems to be to show that Italy is ready to act without delay as soon as the other countries have decided to do the same.

The opinion is expressed in the official organ of the Italian employers that the 40-hour working week must bring the workers the same wages as they are getting under the 48-hour week.

KNOXVILLE, TENN.—Five thousand men and women in Knoxville are now employed in textile mills, which are

having peak business, according to E. J. McMillan, vice-president of Standard Knitting Mills. Using the usual figure of four to a family, he estimates that from 20 to 25 per cent of Knoxville's population is touched by the textile business.

"The textile mills are having a good spot demand for business," he said. "Purchasing was delayed through the summer and now we are rushed to fill orders in from 60 to 90 days on which we would usually have six months."

Scientific Textile Research

(Continued from Page 3)

developed, ready to guide and inspire the research workers engaged on our problems?

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RODNEY HUNT MACHINE COMPANY
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Slightly Longer Staple Indicated

Washington.—Cotton of a lower grade and slightly longer staple is indicated by samples taken from representative gins during the week of October 31 to November 5 than in the preceding week, according to the weekly grade and staple report issued

by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

For the United States as a whole, the proportion of white strict middling and better is slightly less than that shown by the report last week. For Texas, North Carolina, Georgia, Oklahoma, Alabama, Louisiana and Mississippi, a smaller proportion is greater for Tennessee, South Carolina, Arkansas, Missouri and Virginia.

The proportion of spotted and yellow tinged is greater than that of last week for the United States. Increased proportions are shown for Oklahoma, Texas, Mississippi, South Carolina and Tennessee, while de-

creases are shown for Louisiana and Georgia.

For the United States as a whole, the proportion of cotton shorter than seven-eighth-inch is slightly less than that shown for last week. Decreases are shown for Arkansas and Texas, and increases are shown for Alabama, Louisiana and Tennessee. A decided increase in the proportion of 15-16 and 1-inch is shown for the United States.

Decided increases are shown for Texas and Oklahoma, with decided decreases for Louisiana, North Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and Virginia. The proportion of these lengths remained unchanged in the other principal producing States.

A slight increase is shown for the United States in the proportion of cotton 1½ inches and longer. Louisiana, Mississippi and Arkansas show increases, with the Carolinas showing a decided decrease.

More Cotton Is Consumed

Washington. — Cotton consumed during October was reported by the Census Bureau to have totalled 502,244 bales of lint and 57,955 of lint-ers, compared with 491,655 and 61,308 in September this year and 461,023 and 62,315 in October last year.

Cotton on hand October 31 was reported held as follows:

In consuming establishments 1,266,816 bales of lint and 266,866 of lint-ers, compared with 1,087,286 and 269,404 on September 30 this year and 1,108,034 and 198,913 on October 31 last year.

In public storage and at compresses 9,826,875 bales of lint and 52,364 of lint-ers, compared with 7,969,280 and 53,891 on September 30 this year, and 9,460,691 and 39,859 on October 31 last year.

Imports during October totalled 4,021 bales, compared with 6,955 in September this year and 2,637 in October last year.

Exports during October totalled 1,008,023 bales of lint and 18,705 of lint-ers, compared with 733,665 and 15,796 in September this year, and 1,014,180 and 9,529 in October last year.

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COTTON GOODS

New York.—There was considerable improvement in the gray goods division of the cotton goods markets last week. Large sales of print cloths and carded broadcloths were put through for both spot and future deliveries. Narrow sheetings also sold well. Prices were very firm at the advances, but buyers showed increasing reluctance to higher quotations as the week closed. A moderate amount of business was done in finished cloths. Extension of discounts on sheets and pillow cases were followed by larger sales of these lines.

There was a good deal of uneasiness shown of the results of the meeting to be held at Spartanburg this week relative to the continuance of the agreement not to employ women and minors at night. The trade here is hopeful that no change in the night work policy will be announced.

Sales of carded broadcloths were large enough to show definitely that prices were very firm and showed an advancing tendency.

Buyers continue to show good interest in various types of novelty fine yarn cotton goods and, while most centers guarded carefully the development of new weaves and even were reticent as to the general character of the goods they were moving, there was a very general recognition of the important place novelty cottons will take in spring and summer promotions. In many instances individual converters had arranged to take the entire production of certain mills on particular weave types, using a range of constructions and patterns within the particular class of goods involved. This led mills to attempt a better control of production and gave converters a chance to individualize their lines to an extent impossible on staple goods. In the so-called semi-staple lines there was also good business, some of which represented reorders by converters who have sold fair quantities to cutters for strike-off purposes.

Print cloths, 28-in., 64x60s	27½
Print cloths, 27-in., 64x60s	2¾
Gray goods, 38½-in., 64x60s	3¾
Gray goods, 29-in., 80x80s	5¼- 5½
Gray goods, 39-in., 80x80s	5¼- 5½
Brown sheetings, 3-yard	6
Brown sheetings, 4-yard, 56x60s	5
Brown sheetings, standard	6
Tickings, 8-ounce	11½
Denims	10½
Dress gingham	10½-13
Standard prints	7½
Staple gingham	6½

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YARN MARKET

Philadelphia, Pa.—Higher prices in the cotton market last week were helpful in putting yarn quotations on a firm basis. A number of spinners advanced prices half a cent a pound. The sales, however, were not large enough to give much support to higher quotations. With the election out of the way it is expected that many yarn consumers who have been holding off will be in the market again, especially if the cotton market continues encouraging.

In carded weaving yarns, rates effective during the last two weeks for single and ply skeins and warps above 20s are being fairly well maintained. While sales have totalled less than for these coarser weaving yarns, shipments have continued at a rate faster than spinners are making yarn and unsold stocks are at their lowest point in many months.

Production of the coarser carded weaving counts in recent weeks was greater than sales for those weeks and shipments against contracts have lately been less than a month ago, making the supply situation easier and giving sellers more difficulty in supporting their prices. With customers in a mood to wait, concessions in this group of counts became inevitable, but so far have not exceeded shading. Later this month, dealers expect delayed buying will become manifest.

Both weaving and knitting yarns, in actual sales, are holding above the level of prices at which customers are willing to operate a little ahead and if there is firmness or a moderate advance in cotton, according to the dealers, some forward buying of weaving yarns should ensue and there should be liberal covering by knitters.

There have been no authorized changes in prices of either two-ply combed peeler or mercerized yarns. But quotations in the past week or two have had no bearing on sales, as very little business was offered and not a great deal solicited.

Buyers have charged some mercerizers with quoting well under the market and sales of durenne have been lost when sellers refused to meet a reported cut price.

Southern Single Warps		
10s	13 a	30s
12s	13 1/2 a	40s
14s	14 a	40s ex.
16s	14 1/2 a	50s
20s	15 a 15 1/2	60s
26s	17 1/2 a 18	
30s	18 1/2 a 19	
Southern Two-Ply Chain Warps		
8s	13 a	
10s	13 1/2 a	
12s	14 a	
16s	15 a	
20s	16 a	
24s	17 1/2 a	
30s	19 a 19 1/2	
36s	24 a	
40s	25 a	
40s ex.	26 1/2 a	
Southern Single Skeins		
8s	12 1/2 a	
10s	13 a	
12s	13 1/2 a	
14s	14 a	
16s	14 1/2 a	
20s	15 a 15 1/2	
26s	17 1/2 a 18	
30s	18 1/2 a 19	
36s	19 1/2 a 20	
Southern Two-Ply Skeins		
8s	13 a	
10s	13 1/2 a	
12s	14 a	
14s	14 1/2 a	
16s	15 a	
20s	16 a	
24s	17 1/2 a	
26s	18 a	

30s	19 a 19 1/2
40s	25 a
40s ex.	26 1/2 a
50s	30 1/2 a
60s	35 a
Duck Yarns, 3, 4 and 5-Ply	
8s	13 a
10s	13 1/2 a
12s	14 a
16s	15 a
20s	16 a 16 1/2
Carpet Yarns	
Tinged carpet, 8s, 3	
and 4-ply	12 a
Colored strips, 8s, 3	
and 4-ply	12 1/2 a
White carpets, 8s, 3	
and 4-ply	13 a
Part Waste Insulating Yarns	
8s, 1-ply	11 a
10s, 2, 3 and 4-ply	11 1/2 a
10s, 2, 3 and 4-ply	11 1/2 a
12s, 2-ply	12 a
16s, 2-ply	14 a
20s, 2-ply	15 a
26s, 2-ply	17 1/2 a
30s, 2-ply	18 a
Southern Frame Cones	
8s	13 a
10s	13 1/2 a 14
12s	14 a 14 1/2
14s	14 1/2 a 15
16s	15 a 15 1/2
18s	15 1/2 a 16
20s	16 a 16 1/2
22s	16 1/2 a 17
24s	17 a 17 1/2
26s	17 1/2 a 18
28s	18 a 18 1/2
30s	18 1/2 a 19

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Following are the addresses of Southern plants, warehouses, offices, and representatives of manufacturers of textile equipment and supplies who advertise regularly in the SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN. We realize that operating executives are frequently in urgent need of information, service, equipment, parts or materials, and believe this guide will prove of real value to our subscribers.

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AKTIVIN CORP., The, 50 Union Square, New York City, Sou. Rep.: American Aniline Products, Inc., 1003 W. Trade St., Charlotte, N. C.

AMERICAN ENKA CORP., 271 Church St., New York City, Sou. Rep.: R. J. Mebane, Asheville, N. C.

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ASHWORTH BROS., INC., Charlotte, N. C. Sou. Offices: 44-A Norwood Place, Greenville, S. C.; 215 Central Ave., S. W., Atlanta, Ga.; Texas Rep.: Textile Supply Co., Dallas, Tex.

BAHNSON CO., THE, Reynolds Bldg., Winston-Salem, N. C. Sou. Reps.: S. C. Stimson, 164 Oakland Ave., Spartanburg, S. C.; I. L. Brown, 836 Drewery St., N. E., Atlanta, Ga.; J. C. Sevier, 1400 Duncan Ave., Chattanooga, Tenn.

BARBER-COLEMAN CO., Rockford, Ill. Sou. Office: 31 W. McBee Ave., Greenville, S. C.; J. H. Spencer, Mgr.

BARKLEY MACHINE WORKS, Gastonia, N. C. Chas. A. Barkley, president.

BIGGS-SHAFFNER CO., 600 Brookstown Ave., Winston-Salem, N. C. P. O. Box 188, Salem Station, S. A. Harris, Mgr., W. H. Parks, Sales Mgr.

BORNE-SCRYMSEY CO., 17 Battery Place, New York City, Sou. Reps.: H. Siegh, P. O. Box 240, Charlotte, N. C.; W. B. Uhler, 608 Palmetto St., Spartanburg, S. C.

BROWN CO., DAVID, Lawrence, Mass. Sou. Reps.: Ralph Gossett, Woodside Bldg., Greenville, S. C.; Belton C. Plowden, Griffin, Ga.; Gastonia Mill Supply Co., Gastonia, N. C.; Russell A. Singleton, Dallas, Tex.

BROWN & CO. D. F., 259-261 N. Lawrence St., Philadelphia, Pa. Sou. Rep.: Newlin W. Fyle, Charlotte, N. C.

BUFFALO ELECTRO-CHEMICAL CO., Inc., Sta. B., Buffalo, N. Y. Sou. Warehouses, Union Storage & Warehouse Co., Charlotte, N. C.; Quaker City Chemical Co., Knoxville, Tenn.; Sou. Office 1800 Belvedere Ave., Charlotte, N. C.

BUTTERWORTH & SONS CO., H. W., Philadelphia, Pa. Sou. Office: Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; J. Hill Zahn, Mgr.

CAMPBELL & CO., JOHN, 75 Hudson St., New York City, Sou. Reps.: M. L. Kirby, P. O. Box 432 West Point, Ga.; Mike A. Stough, P. O. Box 701, Charlotte, N. C.; A. Max Browning, Hillsboro, N. C.

CHARLOTTE CHEMICAL LABORATORIES, Inc., Charlotte, N. C. A. Mangum Webb, Sec.-Treas.

CHARLOTTE LEATHER BELTING CO., 302 E. Sixth St., Charlotte, N. C. Fred R. Cochrane, Mgr. Sou. Reps.: W. H. Fortson 110 Tusten St., Elberton, Ga.; Russell A. Singleton, 2016 Cockrell Ave., Dallas, Tex.; W. F. McAnulty and W. E. Strane, Charlotte Office.

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CLINTON CORN SYRUP REFINING CO., Clinton, Iowa, Sou. Reps.: J. W. Pope, Box 490, Atlanta, Ga.; Luther Knowles, Hotel Choriote, Charlotte, N. C.

CORN PRODUCTS REFINING CO., 17 Battery Place, New York City, Sou. Office: Corn Products Sales Co., Greenville, S. C. Stocks carried at convenient points.

CHROMPTON & KNOWLES LOOM WORKS, Worcester, Mass. Sou. Office: 301 S. Cedar St.; S. B. Alexander, Mgr.

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DILLARD PAPER CO., Greensboro, N. C. Sou. Reps.: E. B. Spencer, Box 1281, Charlotte, N. C.; R. E. McLeod, Box 1142, Columbia, S. C.; G. N. Wilson, care Ponce de Leon Hotel, Roanoke, Va.

DIXIE SPINDLE & FLYER CO., Charlotte, N. C. A. M. Guillot, Mgr.

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DU PONT RAYON CO., 2 Park Ave., New York City, Sou. Plants: Old Hickory, Tenn. A. Kunzman, Mgr.; Richmond, Va., W. Shackelford, Mgr. Sou. Reps.: F. H. Coker, Dist. Sales Mgr., 611 Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; F. P. Hubach, Dist. Sales Mgr., 609 Provident Bldg., Chattanooga, Tenn.

DU PONT DE NEMOURS & CO., E. I., Wilmington, Del. Sou. Office, 302 W. First St., Charlotte, N. C.; John L. Dabbs, Mgr. Sou. Warehouse: 302 W. First St., Charlotte, N. C.; Wm. P. Crayton, Mgr. Sou. Reps.: D. C. Newman, L. E. Green, H. B. Constable, Charlotte Office; J. D. Sandridge, 1021 Jefferson St., Greenville, S. C.; B. R. Dabbs, 715 Provident Bldg., Chattanooga, Tenn.; W. R. Ivey, 111 Mills Ave., Greenville, S. C.; J. M. Howard, 135 S. Spring St., Concord, N. C.; W. F. Crayton, Ralston Hotel, Columbus, Ga.; J. A. Franklin, Augusta, Ga.; R. M. Covington, 715 Provident Bldg., Chattanooga, Tenn.

EATON, PAUL B., 218 Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

ECLIPSE TEXTILE DEVICES, Elmira, N. Y. Sou. Rep.: Eclipse Textile Devices Co., care Pelham Mills, Pelham, S. C.; Eclipse Textile Devices Co., care Bladenboro Cotton Co., Bladenboro, N. C.

EMMONS LOOM HARNESS CO., Lawrence, Mass. Sou. Rep.: George F. Bahan, P. O. Box 581, Charlotte, N. C.

FIDELITY MACHINE CO., 3908 Franklin Ave., Philadelphia, Pa. Sou. Rep.: E. A. Cordin, Philadelphia Office.

FIRTH-SMITH CO., 161 Devonshire St., Boston, Mass. Southern Rep.: Wm. B. Walker, Jalons, N. C.

FORD CO., J. B., Wyandotte, Mich. Sou. Reps.: J. B. Ford, Sales Co., 1147 Hurt Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.; J. B. Ford Sales Co., 1915 Inter. Southern Life Bldg., Louisville, Ky.; J. B. Ford Sales Co., 1405 Whitney Bldg., New Orleans, La. Warehouses in all principal Southern cities.

FRANKLIN PROCESS CO., Providence, R. I. Southern Franklin Process Co., Greenville, S. C.; B. S. Phetteplace, Mgr. Central Franklin Process Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.; C. R. Ewing, Mgr.

GASTONIA BRUSH CO., Gastonia, N. C. C. E. Honeycutt, Mgr.

GENERAL DYE-STEUFF CORP., 230 Fifth Ave., New York City, Sou. Office & Warehouse, 1101 S. Blvd., Charlotte, N. C.; B. A. Stigen, Mgr.

GENERAL ELECTRIC CO., Schenectady, N. Y. Sou. Sales Offices & Warehouses: Atlanta, Ga., E. H. Ginn, Dist. Mgr.; Charleston, W. Va., W. L. Alston, Mgr.; Charlotte, N. C., E. P. Coles, Mgr.; Dallas, Tex., L. T. Blaisdell, Dist. Mgr.; Houston, Tex., W. M. W. O'Hara, Mgr.; Oklahoma City, Okla., F. B. Hathway, B. F. Dunlap, Mgrs. Sou. Sales Offices: Birmingham, Ala., R. T. Brooke, Mgr.; Chattanooga, Tenn., W. O. McKinney, Mgr.; Ft. Worth, Tex., A. H. Keen, Mgr.; Knoxville, Tenn., A. B. Cox, Mgr.; Louisville, Ky., E. B. Myrick, Mgr.; Memphis, Tenn., G. O. McParlane, Mgr.; Nashville, Tenn., J. H. Barksdale, Mgr.; New Orleans, La., B. Willard, Mgr.; Richmond, Va., J. W. Hicklin, Mgr.; San Antonio, Tex., I. A. Uhr, Mgr.; Sou. Service Shops: Atlanta, Ga., W. J. Selbert, Mgr.; Dallas, Tex., W. F. Kaston, Mgr.; Houston, Tex., F. C. Bunker, Mgr.

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GILL LEATHER CO., Salem, Mass. Sou. Reps.: Ralph Gossett, 904 Woodside Bldg., Greenville, S. C.; Hammer & Kirby, Gastonia, N. C.; Belton C. Plowden, Griffin, Ga.

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HERMAS MACHINE CO., Hawthorne, N. J. Sou. Rep.: Carolina Specialty Co., P. O. Box 520, Charlotte, N. C.

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HOWARD BROS. MFG. CO., Worcester, Mass. Sou. Office and Plant: 244 Forsyth St., S. W., Atlanta, Ga.; Guy L. Melcher, Mgr. Sou. Reps.: E. M. Terryberry, 208 Embassy Apts., 1613 Harvard St., Washington, D. C.; Guy L. Melcher, Jr., Atlanta, Office.

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JOHNSON, CHAS. B., Paterson, N. J. Sou. Rep.: Carolina Specialty Co., Charlotte, N. C.

KEEVER STARCH CO., Columbus, Ohio, Sou. Office: 1200 Woodside Bldg., Greenville, S. C.; Daniel H. Wallace, Sou. Agent, Sou. Warehouses: Greenville, S. C., Charlotte, N. C., Burlington, N. C. Sou. Reps.: Claude B. Iler, P. O. Box 1383, Greenville, S. C.; Luke J. Castle, 2121 Dartmouth Place, Charlotte, N. C.; F. M. Wallace, 2027 Morris Ave., Birmingham, Ala.

LOCKWOOD-GREENE ENGINEERS, INC., 100 E. 41st St., New York City, Sou. Office: Montgomery Bldg., Spartanburg, S. C.; R. E. Barnwell, V. P.

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RAYSTON-MANHATTAN, INC., Passaic, N. J. Sou. Offices and Reps.: The Manhattan Rubber Mfg. Div., 1108 N. Fifth Ave., Birmingham, Ala.; Alabama-Annisston, Anniston Hdw. Co.; Birmingham, Crandall Eng. Co. (Special Agent); Birmingham, Long-Lewis Hdw. Co.; Gadsden, Gadsden Hdw. Co.; Huntsville, Moolik Hdw. & Supply Co.; Tuscaloosa Allen & Jemison Co., Montgomery, Teague Hardware Co., Florida-Jacksonville, The Cameron & Barkley Co.; Miami, The Cameron & Barkley Co.; Tampa, The Cameron & Barkley Co.; Georgia-Atlanta, Atlanta Belting Co.; Augusta, Bearing Parts & Supply Co.; Columbus, A. H. Watson (Special Agent); Macon, Bibb Supply Co.; Savannah, DeTreville (Special Agent); Kentucky-Ashland, Ben Williamson & Co.; Harlan, Kentucky Mine Supply Co.; Louisville, Graft-Pelle Co.; North Carolina-Charlotte, Matthews-Morse Sales Co.; Charlotte, Charlotte Supply Co.; Fayetteville, Hush Hdw. House; Gastonia, Gastonia Belting Co.; Goldsboro, Dewey Bros. High Point, Beeson Hdw. Co.; Lenior, Bernhardt-Seagle Co.; Rockingham, Roy Walker, (Special Agent); Wilmington, Wilmington Iron Works; Winston-Salem, Kester Machinery Co.; South Carolina-Anderson, Sullivan Hdw. Co.; Charleston, The Cameron & Barkley Co.; Clinton, Industrial Supply Co.; Columbia, Columbia Supply Co.; Greenville, Sullivan Hdw. Co.; Sumter, Sumter Machinery Co.; Spartanburg, Montgomery & Crawford, Tennessee-Chattanooga, Belting & Supply Co.; Johnson City, Summers Hdw. Co.; Knoxville, W. J. Savage Co.; Nashville, Buford Bros., Inc. Service Rep.; J. P. Carter, 62 North Main St., Greer, S. C. (Phone 186). Salesmen: E. H. Olney, 101 Gertrude St., Alta Vista Apts., Knoxville, Tenn.; C. P. Shook, Jr., 1031 North 30th St., Birmingham, Ala.

MARSTON CO., JOHN P., 247 Atlantic Ave., Boston, Mass. Sou. Rep.: O. H. Ochs, Hotel Charlotte, Charlotte, N. C.

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MAUNEY STEEL CO., 237 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa. Sou. Reps.: Aubrey Mauney, Burlington, N. C.; Don. L. Hurlburt, 511 James Bldg., Chattanooga, Tenn.

MORTON MACHINE WORKS, Columbus, Ga. Sou. Rep.: Carolina Specialty Co., Charlotte, N. C.

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NATIONAL OIL PRODUCTS CO., Harrison, N. J. Southern Reps.: R. B. MacIntyre, Hotel Charlotte, Charlotte, N. C.; G. H. Small, 310 Sixth St., N. E., Atlanta, Ga.; Warehouse, Chattanooga, Tenn.

NATIONAL KING TRAVELER CO., 257 W. Exchange St., Providence, R. I. Sou. Office and Warehouse: 131 W. First St., Charlotte, N. C. Sou. Reps.: L. E. Taylor, Charlotte Office; C. D. Taylor, Sou. Agent, Gaffney, S. C.; Otto Pratt, Gaffney, S. C.; H. L. Lanier, Shawmut, Ala.; Roy E. Clemmons, 926 W. Peachtree St., Atlanta, Ga.

NEW YORK & NEW JERSEY LUBRICANT CO., 292 Madison Ave., New York City, Sou. Office, 801 Kingston Ave., Charlotte, N. C.; Lewis W. Thomas, Sou. Dist. Mgr. Sou. Warehouses: Charlotte, N. C.; Spartanburg, S. C.; New Orleans, La.; Atlanta, Ga.; Greenville, S. C.

OAKITE PRODUCTS, INC., New York, N. Y. Sou. Div. Office and Warehouse, Atlanta, Ga.; W. McCann, Div. Mgr., Atlanta, Ga.; E. Moline, Augusta, Ga.; R. H. Bailey, Memphis, Tenn.; H. J. Cannv, Greensboro, N. C.; L. H. Gill, New Orleans, La.; W. A. McBride, Richmond, Va.; P. F. Wright, Chattanooga, Tenn.; J. C. Leonard, Div. Mgr., St. Louis, Mo.; W. B. Mix, Dallas, Tex.; C. A. Ornsby, Indianapolis, Ind.; G. C. Polley, Houston, Tex.; H. J. Steeb, St. Louis, Mo.; G. W. Tennyson, Peoria, Ill.; B. C. Browning, Tulsa, Okla.; R. M. Browning, Kansas City, Mo.; H. Bryan, Oklahoma City, Okla.; C. L. Fischer, St. Louis, Mo.

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PLATT'S METALLIC CARD CLOTHING CO., Lexington, N. C. U. S. Agents F. L. Hill, Box 407, Lexington, N. C. Sou. Reps.: W. F. Stegall, Crumpton, N. C.; R. L. Burkhead, Varner Bldg., Lexington, N. C.

ROCKWEAVE MILLS, LaGrange, Ga., Wm. H. Turner, Jr., V-Pres. and Gen. Mgr. Sou. Reps.: Carolina Specialty Co., Charlotte, N. C.; Hamner & Kirby, Gastonia, N. C.; J. M. Tull Rubber & Supply Co., 285 Marietta St., Atlanta, Ga.; Young & Vann Supply Co., 1725 First Ave., Birmingham, Ala.; Mills & Lupton Supply Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.; Nashville Machine & Supply Co., Nashville, Tenn.; Montgomery & Crawford, Spartanburg, S. C.; Sullivan Hdw. Co., Anderson, S. C.; Noland Co., Inc., Roanoke, Va.

SACO-LOWELL SHOPS, 147 Milk St., Boston, Mass. Sou. Office and Repair Depot, Charlotte, N. C.; Walter W. Gayle, Sou. Agent.; Branch Sou. Offices: Atlanta, Ga., John L. Graves, Mgr.; Spartanburg, S. C., H. P. Worth, Mgr.

SEYDEL-WOOLEY CO., 748 Rice St., N. W. Atlanta, Ga.

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SIPP-EASTWOOD CORPORATION, Paterson, N. J. Sou. Rep.: Carolina Specialty Co., Charlotte, N. C.

SIRRIE & CO., J. E., Greenville, S. C.

SOIVAY SALES CORP., 61 Broadway, New York City, Sou. Reps.: Chas. H. Stone, 622 W. Morehead St., Charlotte, N. C.; Burkhardt-Schier Chemical Co., 1202 Chestnut St., Chattanooga, Tenn.; Woodward Wight Co., 451 Howard Ave., New Orleans, La.; J. A. Sudduth & Co., Birmingham, Ala.; Miller-Lanfesty Supply Co., Tampa, Miami and Jacksonville, Fla.

SONOCO PRODUCTS CO., Hartsville, S. C.

SOUTHERN SPINDLE & FLYER CO., Charlotte, N. C.

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STEIN, HALL & CO., INC., 285 Madison Ave., New York City, Sou. Office, Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C. Ira L. Griffin, Mgr.

TERRELL MACHINE CO., Charlotte, N. C., E. A. Terrell, Pres. and Mgr.

TEXTILE-FINISHING MACHINERY CO., THE, Providence, R. I. Sou. Office 909 Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C., H. G. Mayer, Mgr.

U S BOBBIN & SHUTTLE CO., Manchester, N. H. Sou. Plants: Monticello, Ga. (Jordan Division); Greenville, S. C.; Johnson City, Tenn. Sou. Reps.: L. K. Jordan, Sales Mgr., First National Bank Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

U. S. RING TRAVELER CO., 159 Aborn St., Providence, R. I. Sou. Reps.: Wm. P. Vaughan, Box 782, Greenville, S. C.; O. B. Land, Box 4, Marietta, Ga. Stocks at: Textile Mill Supply Co., Charlotte, N. C.; Charlotte Supply Co., Charlotte, N. C.; Gastonia Mill Supply Co., Gastonia, N. C.; Carolina Mill Supply Co., Greenville, S. C.; Sullivan Hdw. Co., Anderson, S. C.; Fulton Mill Supply Co., Atlanta, Ga.; Young & Vann Supply Co., Birmingham, Ala.

VEEDER-ROOT, INC., Hartford, Conn. Sou. Reps.: W. A. Kennedy Co., Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; Carolina Specialty Co., 122 Brevard Court, Charlotte, N. C.

VICTOR RING TRAVELER CO., Providence, R. I. Sou. Offices and Warehouses: 615 Third National Bank Bldg., Gastonia, N. C.; A. B. Carter, Mgr.; 620 Angier Ave., N. E., Atlanta, Ga., B. F. Barnes, Mgr.; Sou. Reps.: B. F. Barnes, Jr., Atlanta Office; A. D. Carter and N. H. Thomas, Gastonia Office.

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WHITIN MACHINE WORKS, Whitinsville, Mass. Sou. Offices: Whitin Bldg., Charlotte, N. C., W. H. Porcher and R. I. Dalton, Mgrs.; 1317 Healey Bldg., Atlanta, Ga. Sou. Reps.: M. P. Thomas, Charlotte Office; I. D. Wingo and G. M. Powell, Atlanta Office.

WHITINSVILLE SPINNING RING CO., Whitinsville, Mass. Sou. Rep.: Webb Durham, 2029 East Fifth St., Charlotte, N. C.

Large Wash Goods Volume is Pending

Those handling wash goods of various kinds in the primary market were led to feel that a great deal of business is pending on, at least, the cheaper qualities, such as percales, broadcloths and similar offerings. Indications of buyer interest cropped up much more noticeably on Saturday and Monday, when quotations were requested on sizeable quantities. Most of these had failed to materialize into

business, the first flush of the election not having worn off, nor had the cotton crop report aroused buyers to prepare immediately for a stronger list of textile values.

Among those handling better quality goods, such as come in the medium to higher cost ranges, there had again developed a frequent practice of selling from samples or sketches. With quantity orders lacking, the need to allow a good many smaller commitments to pile up was observed as the motivating cause for delays in the preparation of large additional spring style yardages. That the time is coming close when converters have to get goods ready in volume is the opinion of those who see a loss of business for those who allow the eleventh hour to strike before they hurry into action.

One reason a number of converters and others have delayed having a good part or all of their gray yardage finished is they have to deal with bankers who make substantial advances on gray cloth where they would withhold similar sums on printed goods. This is a very important matter to a number who have need of every borrowed dollar they can lay hands on. Since gray fabrics are worth more for borrowing purposes than when finished, it represents a cause for delay in preparing for the new season.

Those best able to care for sudden calls on prints and solid color goods are counted on getting the bulk of early spring business, even when they have to quote higher than others who keep customers waiting. Retailers and manufacturers have delayed covering and give evidence of keeping it up despite the contrary policy of a relatively small percentage of distributors who take the stand that "if we are in business, we must have merchandise to care for customers."

Very little change has lately come about in the case of quality converters. They have kept on getting their fancy and stapler cloths spread out through sampling. Beyond this they have sold few real quantities of such higher cost yardages. Reasonable satisfaction is expressed over the fact that pretty dear cotton goods and rayons also have gone into sample dress lines and for piece goods selling.

Those who occupy the more competitive section of the wash goods before have lately held quotations firm. This strength started about a week ago before which there was a tendency to trade, based on the concessions available in the gray market. This has changed, a number

say, leading to their feeling they are now in a decidedly healthier market than two or more weeks ago.—*Journal of Commerce*.

World Cotton Use Passes U. S. Crop

Washington.—Calculated on a basis of continuance of the cotton acreage and indicated yield of the present season, it would require four years to reduce the supply to a normal basis, provided consumption increased to the average of the last ten years, according to a report placed before the Southern States Agricultural Outlook Conference at Atlanta and public here by the Department of Agriculture.

The cotton outlook report asserts that boll weevil have progressed further north in the cotton belt this season and that, should there be a mild winter, damage from this pest next season will be increased greatly.

Dull Acetate Yarn Sold Up for Months

Producers of acetate yarns report that they are sold up on dull types for the next three months. Weavers are showing a livelier interest in the dull yarns. One hundred denier is said to be leading in demand with signs of the same mad scramble developing for this type that marked the viscose market in late summer.

Wider range of acetate novelty fabrics are being developed by both broad silk and fine cotton goods mills. Some of the most interesting of these novelty weaves are the result of experimentation by New England mills.

FOOTBALL CLASSIC

Chapel Hill, N. C.

Nov. 19, 1932

Duke vs. Carolina

Travel by Train—Safe—
Comfortable

\$3.00

Round Trip Fare From
Charlotte, N. C.
\$3.00

SPECIAL TRAIN

Lv. Charlotte	9:00 am
Ar. Chapel Hill	1:30 pm
Returning Lv. Chapel Hill	5:00 pm

Pullman parlor car service.
Coaches. Dining car service.

Ask Ticket Agents
Southern Railway System

Mill Village Activities

Edited by Mrs. Ethel Thomas Dabbs—"Aunt Becky."

DRAPER, N. C.

CAROLINA COTTON AND WOOLEN MILLS—A LIVE TOWN,
WITH EVERY CITIZEN ACTIVELY INTERESTED IN COM-
MUNITY WELFARE.

These people get a lot of fun from life by the way they live. That old word "co-operation," so often abused and misused, is defined by example here. These people *do* things—and are not afraid to venture.

They get up their own entertainments and the community reaps the benefits. Recently the school library needed some funds—and did they get up a petition for help? No! Those fine public-spirited men offered their services, and, coached by the teachers, they staged a "Womanless Wedding" that gave the community one of its most enjoyable shows and put around \$75 in the school treasury.

This is just one little illustration of the spirit of Draper—an enthusiasm that is unconquerable and unquenchable, which sweeps every obstacle from the path toward achievement.

THE SCHOOL

Just think of a village school of seven grades having over 800 pupils and 21 teachers! There were around 150 beginners this year. From this grammar school the pupils go to the Leaksville-Spray High, where large classes graduate every year.

EDUCATIONAL AND SOCIAL ADVANTAGES

Great stress is laid on education in all the Carolina Cotton and Woollen Mills; they are controlled by the Marshall Field Company of Chicago, where in their great mercantile establishments schools are maintained for their employees, and every help and encouragement given to all who care to increase their knowledge and improve their talents.

Fifteen years ago, "Aunt Becky" was a guest of the Marshall Field Company in Chicago, and was amazed over the "big-heartedness" and "soulfulness" of that great corporation. That was our first big trip, and the memory will linger as long as life lasts.

So really, the "Spirit of Draper" and all the other Marshall Field mills is just a reaching out—an all-pervading influence of the "Key Men" at Chicago and the Key Men in these plants, all working together for the common good.

ABLE MEN ARE PILOTS

G. C. Truslow, superintendent of the two mills at Draper, "Wearwell Sheeting" and "The Blanket Mill." He has been a member of the Carolina Co-operative Council since it was organized 12 years ago, and was its president in 1926-1927.

Mr. Truslow fills his position with great credit to the company. Courteous and kind in all his dealings—standing firmly and squarely for the right in all things—he merits and holds the love and respect of his employees. Among our friends and readers of the Southern Textile Bulletin are the following key men and members of the Co-operative Council.

G. C. Swinney, overseer jack spinning and a great checker player. He played down all but four out of 42

entrants for State championship in a tournament played in Greensboro last July. Beverly McIntyre of Laurinburg won State championship.

Flournoy Minter, live-wire card grinder. W. J. Squires, overseer blanket weaving, was promoted from designer to this position a few months ago, after the death of T. L. Ellis, overseer weaving.

J. W. Adkins, Jr., Ben Wade, loom fixer; C. W. Holt, card cutter; R. L. Ellis, second hand in blanket weaving; T. R. Farmer, second hand W. W. Sheeting Mill; L. W. Bolick, U. V. Grant, E. L. Gerringer and N. H. Stewart are loom fixers—all members of "The Council."

Arthur Mills, Harold Gerringer, Annie Newby, Alex Young and Lillian Marlow are members of the Junior Council, and this wide-awake organization will soon be giving the Senior Council a race worth watching.

G. W. Chaney, overseer weaving in W. W. S. mill, is another of the Senior Council members and a booster for everything worth while. It is a joy to visit him.

J. O. Newton is overseer spinning, with E. L. Funderburke, second hand; S. T. Anderson, overseer carding; W. A. Ashworth, recording; T. W. Robins, card grinder; R. W. Webb, section man in night spinning; I. E. Hicks, overseer night spinning; R. J. Adkins, overseer night weaving; C. R. Transbarger and N. A. Raines, loom fixers; T. A. Jackson, section man, card room; L. C. Sumner, overseer night carding.

J. F. Burgess, electrician and night mechanic; S. G. Strader, second hand in shop; L. A. Hamrick, supply man, and W. A. Powell, master mechanic.

The 13th baby recently arrived in Mr. Powell's home, and, as usual, Mr. Truslow presented a baby blanket, but said:

"Now, Powell, there's a limit to all things—this is the last baby blanket I'm going to give you; 13 is enough!"

FIELD DALE, VA.

FIELD DALE MILLS

Our first visit to these lovely mills in the hills of Virginia, with Autumn in all her glorious beauty making an entrancing picture, will never be forgotten. A few weeks ago we were at Martinsville, and never dreamed that we were within a few miles of Fieldale.

This is one of the Marshall Field mills, with the "key men" all members of the Carolina Co-operative Council, with headquarters at Spray, and all alert, efficient and courteous.

We have never received a more cordial reception or finer co-operation than was extended us by J. F. Wilson, manager, J. H. Ripple, superintendent, and J. H. Lindsay, assistant superintendent.

J. H. Goins, the genial carder and spinner, has our sincere thanks for assistance in our work. He is a great admirer of David Clark and the Southern Textile Bulletin.

J. E. Perry is overseer weaving, and his towels are as pretty as we've ever seen. R. D. Hundley and T. M. Hundley are second hands; James Vickery, J. E. Church and R. E. Ensley are live-wire loom fixers.

J. L. Keen, second hand in slash room, used to be at Kincaid Mill No. 1, at Griffin, Ga., and that is where we first met him and his family. They have been at Fieldale 13 years.

L. E. Turner, card cutter, used to be at Jackson, Ga., when our good friend, R. A. Whatley (now superintendent Carl Stohn Silk Mills, Charlotte) was overseer weaving. Mr. Turner gave us a cordial invitation to dinner, and "next time" Mrs. Turner is going to find it necessary to make more biscuit, for we are going to visit her if we live to get there again.

Mr. Lindsay said we must see the Bleachery, and took us there in his car. He said we'd be sure to pick up some subscribers there, and sure enough, "Pickup" J. H. Pickup, overseer of the Bleachery, was our first. He is truly a pleasant gentleman. E. Sherrill, overseer sewing department, was another whom it was a pleasure to meet and add to our list of friends.

Night School Classes in Marshall Field Organization

EDUCATIONAL ADVANTAGES EXTENDED TO ALL WHO ARE INTERESTED

The night school classes of Leaksville, Spray and Draper held organization meetings last week and this week the various classes are meeting and getting down to real work for the Fall and Winter months.

In Spray the following classes are in operation: Mill Arithmetic, W. J. Hankins, teacher; Chemistry and Dyeing, J. F. Byrd, teacher; Auto Mechanics, Harry Davis, teacher; Mill Arithmetic (colored), J. O. Thomas, teacher. The class in Auto Mechanics is meeting tonight (Thursday) and will be taught provided there is enough interest on the part of bona fide mechanics or truck drivers.

In Leaksville there will be classes in Designing and Coloring, H. P. Mansfield, teacher; and Mill Arithmetic, H. Z. Smith, teacher. A class in Typewriting, Miss Gretchen Bowers, teacher, will be conducted at the high school building provided enough interest is shown.

In Draper there will be the following classes: Carding and Spinning Calculations, G. C. Swinney, teacher; Practical Loom Fixing, W. J. Squires, teacher; Mill Arithmetic (colored), B. T. Seay, teacher.

This year these vocational classes are being handled under the direct supervision of Prof. Holmes and the local school board, through J. O. Thomas, Educational Director.

(Mr. Thomas says he gets a great kick from teaching the colored men who work for the mill company—some of them 40 years old or more. The Three Rs—(readin', 'ritin' and 'rithmetic) are being taught to those who never had a chance to attend school, and these colored brothers are grateful for this opportunity to improve themselves.—Aunt Becky.)

BARNESVILLE, GA.

ALDORA MILLS

The Aldora Mills are equipped with 16,000 spindles and 12 looms, producing tire fabrics, being a unit in the group operated by the Hightower and Cheatham interests of Barnesville. The mill is running full time and is in excellent physical condition. An item of interest in

the village is that practically every yard in the village has one or more pecan trees and the yield this year is unusually good.

C. H. Eldridge is superintendent; E. L. Miller, slashing and winding; C. D. Stuart, carder; G. D. Ussery, twisting and winding, and R. D. Yawn, master mechanic.

MANCHESTER, GA.

MANCHESTER COTTON MILLS

The Manchester Cotton Mills are operating at full capacity both day and night on ducks, drills and sheetings. Many improvements are being made in Manchester. Always something new. A new roof is being put on over spinning, slashing and part of weaving. The old wooden window sash are being replaced with the latest steel sash.

The overseers are: J. F. Wharton, spinner; T. J. Boynton, carder; W. L. Whisnant, weaver; M. Parrott, cloth room; Andrew Grant, master mechanic; Sam Cox, yard; Jake Mahaffey, supply, and Sam Hendrix, village.

NEW HOLLAND, GA.

PACOLET MFG. CO.—MILL No. 4

This is one of the prettiest mills and villages in the South. It is near the city limits of Gainesville on the highway to Greenville from Atlanta. Anyway, when I reached the top floor I was entirely out of breath.

We want to thank Superintendent Anderson for his courtesies in letting us solicit subscriptions from his overseers. They are: Assistant superintendent, Geo. S. Elliott; G. H. Cheek, master mechanic; A. B. Peterson, spinner; W. S. Smith, weaver; J. L. Tucker, cloth room, and R. O. Wilson, carder.

MONROE, GA.

MONROE COTTON MILLS

Superintendent J. R. Donaldson showed us through this mill, which is operating at capacity. The overseers are: J. L. Allen, spinner; J. H. Perkins, carder; J. F. Toney, weaver; Guy Wallace, master mechanic, and W. A. McDonald, cloth room.

WALTON COTTON MILLS

All of the houses in this mill village are being repainted. Every window sash inside and outside of the mill has recently been painted. Thanks to Superintendent Harry Horn for a pleasant visit. The overseers are: H. A. Coker, carder; P. H. Dale, spinner; J. B. Doster, weaver; W. P. Jones, cloth room.

SOCIAL CIRCLE, GA.

SOCIAL CIRCLE COTTON MILL CO.

This mill is controlled by the Cannon interests of Kanapolis, N. C., making wide sheeting and pillow tubing. Found an old friend of ours here, G. A. Hurley, overseer weaving and slashing.

The line-up is as follows: E. A. Hull, superintendent; A. A. Hurley, weaver; H. D. Barrett, carder and spinner; R. L. Baughman, cloth room; E. L. Whitesides, second hand in weaving, and L. S. Simmons, master mechanic.

CLASSIFIED ADS.

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42—Saco-Lowell Spinning Hank Clocks.
Lot Whitin Tape Drive Spinning.
HUNTER MACHINERY CO.
610 Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

Meritas Making Cotton Suitings

The Meritas Mills unit of Standard Textile Products Company, at Columbus, Ga., has been changing over a part of its equipment to make cotton suitings and pants materials, it is learned. Changes have been

quietly under way at this mill, which formerly specialized in fabrics for the auto trade, for several months. It is understood that L. Bachmann & Co. are to sell the new product of this mill. There have been a number of reports for some time that the Bachmann organization has been interested in establishing Southern sources for materials which would fit into its line.

The Meritas mill officials have been giving considerable attention to colored goods, in view of the limited business available from the auto trade, and have made some drapery fabrics, slip cover materials, pajama flannels, bath robe cottons, piece dyed and stock dyed. The mill has very few looms narrower than 50 inches, with the majority at 60, 70 and 72-inch width. Some dobbies have been attached to looms which formerly made drills and twills.

WANTED—Position in South by thoroughly competent man with over 25 years' experience as loom fixer and acting foreman on dress, tie and fancy silk Jacquards. Silk, care Southern Textile Bulletin.

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Experiments conducted by the Cannon Mills Company looking toward the development of a cotton bathing suit fabric, which will be form-fitting, wet or dry, moth-proof and color-fast, are nearing completion, and the product will be offered within the next six weeks, it is learned in the market.

It is understood that patent on the new fabric has been applied for.

The new bathing suit is under development at the Kannapolis, N. C., unit of the Cannon Mills.

Southern Railway System

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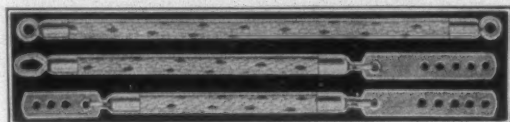
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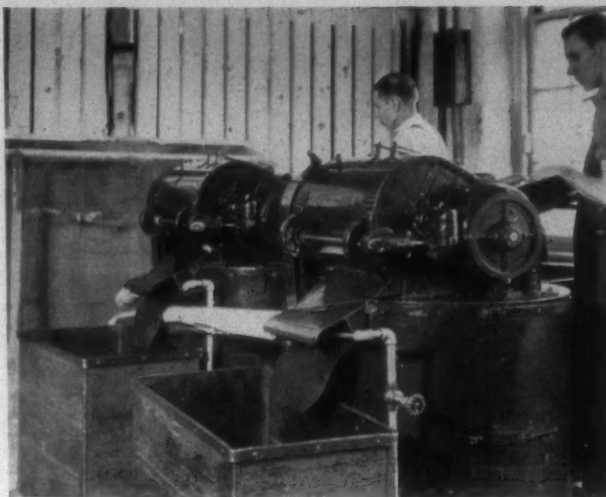
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Leno effects produced with Steel Heddle Doups cannot be produced by any other means.

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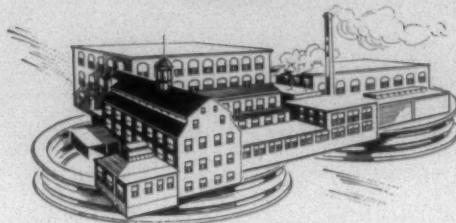
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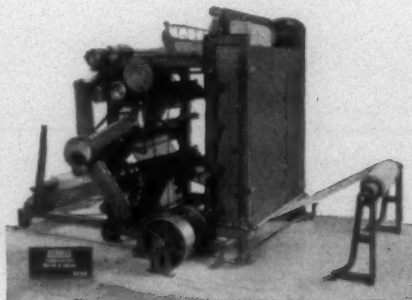
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